The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4726. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Night by the Ocean Telegraph.

Opinions Concerning the Alabama Claims.

No Intention to Refer to a Royal Commission.

Inquiry to be Made Without Prejudice to the Claims.

Arrival of Our Minister, Gen. Dix, at Paris.

Latest Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Probable Action of the British Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17—Noon.

The London *Times* of this morning, in an editorial, says the Government has no present intention to refer the *Alabrma* claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission. The design is, the *Times* continues, to empower such a commission to institute inquiries in regard to the neutrality laws without prejudice to the *Alabama* claims, which are still under consideration. Lord CRAWORTH, it was thought, would be chosen President of this Commission.

FRANCE.

Arrival of the New American Minister.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 17—Noon.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 17—Noon.

Cotton—Middling Uplands opens at 14d.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17—Noon.

The following are the opening prices for American securities:

Illinois Central....................77¾
Eries....................49½
Five-Twenties....................70¾

Consols for money are firm at yesterday's quotations, 90¾.

MARINE.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Nov. 17—Noon.

The steamship *Virginia*, which sailed from New-York Nov. 3, arrived here this morning, *en route* to Liverpool.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

ENGLAND.

The Wages Difficulty in England—How to Remedy it—The Contest on Ritualism—What Mr. Spurgeon has to Say of it—The Fight over Gov. Eyre—Sunday Cricket—Aristocratic Traders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1866.

There is an English difficulty, of a purely domestic character, which is becoming almost as dangerous as that of Ireland. It is the wages difficulty, now assuming a more than ever threatening character. The great iron strike of the North continues, and the trade societies have within a few days amalgamated so as to have but one centre and one policy for the whole Kingdom. The exhausted funds of the workmen of the North are now replenished by those of the middle counties, and the entire iron trade may any day decide upon a strike. In the meantime the masters combine for self-protection as well as the men. Workmen are hindered from coming to England from France, Belgium and Germany, but there is one thing the workmen cannot control. They cannot prevent orders being sent abroad to be filled. They cannot hinder work being done in foreign foundries and machine-shops for English capitalists, and they are driving money and work out of the country, and helping to transfer the iron trade to foreign soil. In the effort to get more wages, they are destroying the chance of getting any.

The remedy for this state of dead-lock and ruin advocated by some is the coöperative system, or a division of profits to workmen beyond wages. This is advocated in high quarters as a good system for agricultural laborers. It has been adopted in France on a large scale, under the direct patronage of the Emperor. But if workmen divide a portion of profits in a good year, they ought to share the possible losses of a bad one, and so risk having something taken from as well as added to their wages. It is very clear that all this matter should be settled equitably and amicably; but the British doctrine is free trade in labor, as in everything save law, religion, and a few such matters. Buy cheap and sell dear. But a combination of the holders of labor to raise its price is an interference with the free trade principle. Combinations of workmen or employers destroy freedom of competition, and trade flies from the odious struggle between them. Capital can transfer itself to other markets, but what becomes of poor labor? When his savings are exhausted he cannot even emigrate. When a Yankee has made a fortune, he builds himself a fine house, furnishes it splendidly, and then—travels. Unemployed capital can travel; but unemployed labor is a helpless pauper.

RITUALISM.

The contest on Ritualism widens and deepens daily. It has invaded the monthlies and quarterlies. It occupies *Punch*. The *Church Times* is delightful reading these dull November days. Mr. SPURGEON preaches sermons on Ritualism. If Smithfield were not quite taken up by the New-Market and Underground Railroad the faggots might be relighted. There are existing foundations to pay the expense—the legacies of pious souls who lived in the days of that wise and good HARRY VIII., who burnt alike Papist and Puritan.

The *Church Times* answers the broadside of its great secular namesake, whose leader it attributes in one article to Dr. CUMMINGS, and in another to "some young gentleman unearthed from a back parlor in Islington, whence he never before emerged, save occasionally to take tea in a very particular Baptist family." It copies an advertisement headed, "To Young Englishmen," calling for volunteers to unite "for the prompt suppression of nonsensical innovations in the Church of England," and promises such young gentlemen such a reception as they might expect from muscular Christians as well as Ritualists.

Mr. SPURGEON does not think much of the church in any of its developments, but he is very much down on Ritualism. It was bad enough "when drunken and fox-hunting clergymen were to be found in every parish in England, and when dissenting ministers lapsed into Unitarianism," but "he believed that no exaggeration could by possibility be used to describe the present mischievous condition of the church. It was not now from without, but from within, [illegible] the greatest danger manifested itself. High Church! What was it? Bastard Popery. Broad Church? What was that? Dishonest infidelity—not honest enough to come out at once and say it did not believe in Scripture, but dishonest enough to take pay for that which it did not believe. Both those parties were making a great noise, so much so that some evangelical friends were being somewhat cast down, and asking what was to be done. He saw no help likely to arise from any quarter except this one—that the Holy Spirit would now interpose and show His strength; and there were signs that that Holy Spirit was coming. He (Mr. SPURGEON) did not want the bishops to interfere with the Ritualists, because what service had the bishops ever rendered to the Church, or what benefit would they ever render to it? Neither did he want Parliaments to interfere with them. He wanted the Holy Ghost to lift up the standard against them."

Punch and the *Times* have more confidence in the Bishops and Parliament. The *Advertiser*, which every Briton finds on the bar of his public house beside his pot of beer, considers the Ritualists as the great disorganizers of our social system, in fact, the English Fenians, safe, from any action of Parliament, because strong enough already to hold the balance of power. They will join GLADSTONE or even BRIGHT to overthrow Lord DERBY, or join DISRAELI to eject GLADSTONE, if their masses, monasticism, Popish processions and image worship are interfered with. The more thoughtful papers contend that the real question at issue is not one of clothes, colors, lights and incense. The *Spectator* says truly, that in the Roman Catholic Church these are used as convenient symbols, but are not held as of vital importance. The Roman Catholic missionary always lays them aside and does without them, when it is more convenient than to use them. He says mass in any costume, and becomes "all things to all men." The real question for Englishmen to decide is, whether there is a church and a priesthood, in the sense understood by ritualists. If there is no church, no priest, no altar, assuredly the forms and colors of garments, and the use of lights, flowers and incense, are not worth contesting. The real matter is that these men claim to be priests; they worship the real presence on their altars, and claim the right to hear confessions, to give absolution, and declare the faith, and Paterfamilias is told that all this is unEnglish and treason to his rights, who should be the prophet, priest and king over his own houseold. But when Paterfamilias comes home with a brick in his hat, swears at the housemaid, kicks his wife, and flogs his children before he staggers boozy to bed, he ought to delegate at least the sacerdotal part of his functions to a teetotaler.

Others take an esthetic view of the case. One of these says:

"People like to say their few feeble, ignorant inarticulate prayers in the midst of a noble building, bright with jeweled windows, the walls recalling the incidents of sacred histories, with pealing organ notes and sounding choruses, and floating clouds of sweet-smelling incense, while the clergy and the choristers, and everybody who takes a leading part in the service, are clad in some guise which is agreeable to the eye and not suggestive of the sorrows and excitements and worries that press upon them from morning till night. People may say this is a theatrical and unspiritual theory. I reply that it is neither theatrical nor unspiritual, but poetical and spiritual. Were it not that the nation is sick of duetts between the parson and the clerk, of hideous whitewash and monster pews, of tedious sermons and Calvinistic hymns, and desire something which shall bring the visible and the invisible into a harmonious union, we should see all mere priestcraft, whether Roman or Anglican, strive in vain for the mastery over people's belief."

That you may have a faint idea of the closeness with which the Anglican Ritualists imitate their brethren of the Latin rite, I condense an account of "The Commemoration Festival of the House of Mercy, Ditchingham, Bungay, on the Feast of St. Etheldreda:"

The services began with Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. The chapel was beautifully decorated with evergreens and devices in dahlias. The east wall of the sanctuary was draped with crimson and white hangings, the re-table being occupied by candies and vases of flowers on either side of the cross. The altar was vested in white frontal and red super-frontal, lights to the number of thirty being ranged around.

At 10 a procession of a portion of the choir of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich, left a temporary vestry and ascending the staircase entered the chapel singing *O quanta qualia*; they were followed by a goodly number of priests in surplices, cassocks, hoods and stoles. The music was entirely Gregorian, and extremely well rendered.

At 11 the procession reëntered, this time augmented by the Sisters; the officiating clergy brought up the rear, wearing white stoles, and the celebrant also a *biretta*.

The *Kyrie* was by MENDELSSOHN, and the remaining music from MERBECKE, with the exception of *Benedictus qui venit*, by GUONOD; *Angus Dei*, from MOZART; *Pater Noster*, by MONK. *Nunc Dimittis* was sung to a Parisian tone in procession at the close of the service.

I assure you that I have made no mistake, and that these people are all downright Anglicans. In the same paper from which I have copied the above, I find the following account of the low church style of service in the same neighborhood, near Ipswich:

"In one church there is no music at all. The prayers, communion service and sermon are all read straight through from the reading desk, as fast as the man can get through them. At another the minister is accustomed to drive up to the church before the service, take his whip in hand, carry it up the church and place it leaning against the alter rails, and frequently he gets a cucumber or some vegetables given him en route, which he also carries in his hand and puts them on the communion table. At another church the minister, instead of a sermon, took the *Times* newspaper out of his pocket and read to his astonished congregation a leading article."

GOV. EYRE.

I think the fight over Ex-Gov. EYRE increases in intensity of interest. Among the recent subscribers to his defence fund are the Duke of Buccleugh, Viscountess PALMERSTON, Lady WILLIAM RUSSELL, ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate, Sir RODERICK J. MURCHISON, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl of Candor, and other "bloated aristocrats" and men of letters and science. *Per contra*, Sir CHARLES LYELL, geologist, and Prof. HUXLEY, have joined the hanging Committee. If grand and petit juries can be drawn so as to exclude Tories, Whigs, African travelers, Darwinians and ethnologists, I judge that Mr. EYRE may be indicted, convicted, and perhaps executed. Prof. HUXLEY wishes the legal forms to be complied with, after the Spanish fashion. In Madrid, as soon as the public executioner has done his duty, he is loaded with chains, put in prison over night, and the next day formally tried for murder, and formally acquitted on the ground that he killed the man legally in the discharge of his duty.

BRIBERY.

The Election Bribery Commission is still at work, but we have the result of its investigations in Lancaster. It appears, by a careful synopsis of the evidence, that of the professional classes, 7 per cent. were bribed; of clerks, tradesmen, &c., 11 per cent.; of innkeepers, 35; of small shopkeepers, 37; of farmers, 69; of artisans, 76; of small farmers, 80; of laborers, 89. This entirely confirms the famous statement of Mr. LOWE, so much denounced by Mr. BRIGHT, that the greatest amount of corruption was to be found among the poorer and more ignorant classes of voters. I advise those who have glassed and framed that paragraph of Mr. LOWE's speech to add to it the figures of the Bribery Commission.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

Archdeacon DENNISON, fighting bravely for Sunday cricket, has found an unexpected ally. A brother of Lord LYTTELTON writes to the *Guardian* that, when JOHN KNOX called upon JOHN CALVIN at Geneva, one Sunday afternoon, he found him playing a game of bowls—say nine-pins—and it is not recorded that he found fault with him for so doing. Now, if JOHN CALVIN and JOHN KNOX could play a game of nine-pins on a Sunday afternoon, why should not modern Calvinists play base ball or cricket? The question is rather a poser to those who believe in the infallibility of KNOX or CALVIN; but if we may be permitted to believe they ever did wrong, they may have done wrong in patronizing a bowling-alley on Sunday.

ARISTOCRATIC TRADERS.

Authority, however, goes a good way in what Artemus calls this monarkal country. The Duke of ARGYLE has consented to allow his second son, Lord ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, to go into the wine trade. It should have been whisky—but the young man's fortune is made, for every snob in England will want to buy his port and sherry of a lord. The fact is published in all the papers, which will be worth ten thousand pounds in the way of advertising. The son of a great Ducal House may devote himself to trade, but the privileges of rank cling to him. There is a gold spoon in his mouth, and his dish is right side up forevermore.

The sole drawback is that aristocrats live longer than other people. I mean drawback to their heirs. When a peer lives to be eighty or ninety, his eldest son will naturally succeed to the title and estates at sixty or seventy—a pretty time of life to come into one's property and privileges. It is partly the fault of the climate. As for the younger sons, they have no chance at all, and must either marry the daughters of bankers, manufacturers, and such like *canaille*, or go into trade themselves. A good many are Presidents of railway and other companies. It is only in novels that people, just in the nick of time, come to their inheritances.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The partiality of the American Government for the Russian becomes more and more obvious and alarming. A special mission was sent to congratulate the Czar on his escape from the hand of an assassin. But the King of Prussia had just such an escape awhile ago, and there was no congratulatory expedition, and now the Emperor of Austria has had a similar escape at Prague, and I hear of no joyful manifestation. The gentleman who attempted to cut short the career of King WILLIAM of Prussia, some years ago, has just been pardoned, on condition of going to America, where he has friends, and where other regicides have found an asylum. In England, if anybody attempts to shorten the life of the sovereign, it is considered proof positive of insanity, and he is shut up in a workhouse for life.

A DULL SEASON.

If this letter is dull I am sorry, but I can't help it. It is a dull season—the gloomy month of November, when, as the French say, Englishmen hang themselves from sheer *ennui* or spleen. We are looking for lively times when Parliament meets; when war breaks out again on the Continent; when Mr. STEPHENS pays his promised Christmas visit to Ireland; when London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham are all burning down at once with the liquid fire of the Fenians; when the Pope is driven from Rome; when MAXIMILIAN is marched out of Mexico; when the Sultan surrenders Constantinople; when LOUIS NAPOLEON becomes Emperor of Rome and the recognized Anti-Christ of the Apocalypse. There is a general conviction that we are soon to see much more important events in Europe than those of the seven days' war—the mere prelude—the brief overture of last Summer. The latest item of news, which you had ten days ago by telegraph, is that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the immediate increase of his army. So we may not have very long to wait. The inventor of the Prussian needle gun, dissatisfied with its performance, has just brought out two new rifles and a new breach-loading double-barreled cannon, the most efficient and terrific weapons in the world, and there is a report that the Prussian Government has bought the *Dunderberg*. So there is some hope for an unfortunate correspondent.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Plebiscite and Venetia—Italy's Opportunity—The Roman Difficulty—Austria and Italy—Raising of the Affondatore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.

The very decided result of the Plebiscite in the Province of Venetia must have convinced the French Emperor that the Italians, however long under foreign rule, are still good patriots and know their own minds. The issue has surprised nobody, for the universal sentiment of the population was understood, and the depositing of votes was a mere form. So large an exercise of the privilege accorded, or the duty imposed, shows that none among the population were indifferent to the demands of the occasion—which were, in fact, those simply of an imposing demonstration. Between seven and eight hundred thousand votes deposited, and all, or nearly all, in favor of nationality, shows that nearly every male Italian of ripe age was ready to show his hand, and that not in a sinister fashion.

It is at last determined that the King will enter the City of Venice on Sunday next. The event has been so long delayed that some who went to that city weeks ago to witness it have nearly grown tired of waiting. The foreign Ministers at the Italian Court have been invited to accompany the King, and some of them, it is understood, will join the *cortége*. Notice has been given that the occasion will be observed here in Florence, and it is probable that an order to that effect will be given in other cities of Italy. Flags will be displayed, the bells rung, and in the evening the public buildings will be illuminated. The people do not have so many opportunities for enjoying fine shows as they did under the old order of things. The Grand Duke of Tuscany did not hesitate to spend some thousands several times during the year for illuminations and other more or less graceful spectacles for the amusement of the public. A population so much in love with whatever appeals to the fancy feels the loss of the numerous *divertimenti* gratuitously furnished by the old absolute Government.

La Patrie, the rabid journal of the Imperial system, may well say that the "mission of protection" of France in Italy is terminated. The nation has recovered the use of its so long paralyzed legs, and is now to be left to go alone. The new-born child of freedom capers nimbly, and there can be no doubt that such good use of the lower extremities will give them strength rapidly.

Italy has now the opportunity and the power to become the political schoolmaster to the Latin race. The nation commences its new career with more freedom than France enjoys, and will set a good example to Spain, which has everything yet to learn. As to Rome, the interest in the issue which the departure of the French troops involves does not diminish. We have heard that the Pontiff had determined to hold a consistory on Monday of the present week, when the long-promised word to the Catholic world would be spoken. We have been told so many times that such an appeal was to be made, and the Holy Father has not broken silence, that we have nearly come to the conclusion that nothing is to be said. But if an encyclical should appear, it will be read with the greatest curiosity to learn what view the Pontiff takes of a crisis now so imminent and so unfavorable or fatal to long-cherished hopes. Cardinal REISACH has got back from Paris, and brought no encouragement from the Emperor. Reports continue to be circulated of efforts which Spain is making to form a league of the Catholic Powers to protect the Pope in his political rights. There seems, however, little probability that what little influence that country will be able to exercise will be effectual in bringing about such a combination, even if, under present circumstances, it would be permitted by France, whose Government is to bear the responsibility and to have the credit of the present hopeful situation. We shall have to wait only a few weeks longer to see the end of this memorable drama.

Austria is threatened with an invasion of Jesuits from other countries, which the progress of radical reform has made too hot or too cold for them. Even Austria, which has been the nursing mother of the Order, may not find her bosom capacious enough to receive them if they continue to fly in such large numbers to her embrace. The irruption will be inconveniently if not alarmingly increased, as soon as they are driven out of Rome. It cannot be long, as events are now tending, before that ancient nest is broken up. If the Holy Father should be pushed from his temporal stool, there will no longer be any protection for their religious-political Order, and they must go their own way. FRANCIS II., who is a warm friend of the followers of LOYOLA, is preparing to leave Rome, and will commence his travels under the title of the Duke of Castro. No one knows yet whether he will seek an asylum in France or in Spain, or in some other staunch Catholic dominion. It is said, by the way, that Spain, or at least certain journals of that country, demand an alliance with Russia and the United States. Can it have reference to a joint demand which is some day to be made by the Great Powers for England to give up the fortress of Gibraltar? We are assured that something like this is to enter into the future policy of Europe.

Considerable attention is directed to the controversy which has sprung up between Russia and Austria on the question of Gallicia. As it is known that Russia wishes to make the Krapak Mountains the southwestern boundary of her Empire, it becomes apparent how necessary the absorption of the Province of Gallicia would be for the attainment of that object. According to the *Gazette* of Moscow, the Russian population of Gallicia, as well as that of Hungary, proclaims its affinity to the Russian Empire. The language used by the Russian organs of opinion plainly indicates that the complaint has reference to other ends than those of a reformed administration in the provinces where so much discontent is said to exist. Recrimination is carried on with considerable violence by the journals of the two countries, and the controversy is likely to grow more earnest before present aspirations are satisfied. The policy pursued will probably be that usually adopted by ambitious Powers to promote rather than to dissipate the enmities already existing, and turn them to the best political account. Russia is fast getting into condition to carry out long-meditated schemes, and when the favorable moment is presented, she will be hindered in her action by no more delicate scruples than have restrained the ambition of other great Powers.

The Austrian Admiral TEGETHOFF, the hero of the naval battle, has been made by his Sovereign Count of Lissa, with a gift of twenty thousand florins. The journals tell us that the Admiral has accepted the invitation of Assistant Secretary FOX to accompany him to the United States. Mr. FOX is continuing his tour of inspection of the naval marines of various European countries, and is now at Vienna, on his way to Trieste and Pola, and will probably visit Italy. Our able Assistant Secretary has gained an excellent reputation in Europe, both by the administrative talent he has shown in his Department, and the address he has displayed in the conduct of his present mission. Our public men will be necessarily more and more measured by European standards as contact becomes more frequent and intimate.

Austria has a commercial marine of some consequence for a Mediterranean Power, and great efforts have been made of late years to increase it. But by the loss of Venetia it has been suddenly diminished, as ours would be suddenly increased by the acquisition of the British Provinces. The loss to Austria is about twelve per cent., both as to number of vessels and tonnage. From 834 vessels, with 250,000 tons, the reduction is to something more than 700 vessels, with 210,000 tons, a loss which may in time be made up.

Admiral PERSANO has finally made his appearance in Florence, and has mustered up sufficient courage to write two or three letters to the journals, one of them to the London *Times*. He keeps his temper admirably, in spite of the great amount of abuse and ridicule which has, we do not yet know how justly, been heaped upon him. He speaks confidently of yet being cleared of the blame which has been put upon him, and of having justice done him by his countrymen. Little or no progress has yet been made with the trial.

After more than two months' effort, the *Affondatore* has been raised, and towed into the port of Ancona. Italy, like other younger and older nations, is learning by present blunders the lessons which may be useful in the future of her naval development.

Parliament is to be called together early in December. It is expected that the Administration will be attacked with vigor by the opposition, and the signal given for the fall of the Ministry, a body of men who have clung to power with great tenacity, withstanding the shock of successive disasters, and in spite of a great amount of angry blame. A new element will be introduced by the admission to Parliament of the fifty members from Venetia, who will be men of unimpeachable loyalty.

As the Autumn advances, Florence continues to become the point of arrival and departure of Old and New World celebrities. The English Lord CLARENDON is here in a shattered condition of health. KOSSUTH, the Ex-Governor of Hungary, is also making a visit which is said to have reference to the dissolution of the Hungarian regiment in the Italian army, and to a better understanding as to the clause in the treaty with Austria touching the amnesty of political offenders. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess MARIA of Leuchtenberg has left Florence suddenly to return to St. Petersburgh, to be present at the wedding of her nephew, the hereditary Prince of Russia, who is to be married to a daughter of the Royal House of Denmark. The Grand Duchess, after the wedding festivities, will return to Florence to pass the Winter. In my last letter I should have said that Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE were expected in Florence, instead of leaving the impression that they were already here. The venerable AMOS KENDALL has been passing some weeks here, before going to Rome and the Holy Land. Americans are neither too old nor too young for any practicable undertaking. Rev. Dr. COOK, of St. Bartholomew's, New-York, has been detained in Florence several weeks by the serious illness of his daughter.

ANGELICO.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Cares—His Health—Disagreements in the Cabinet—Rumors of Ministerial Changes—American Stocks on the Paris Bourse—Loyal Americans and Confederate Bankers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

Never since the exciting days of the *coup d'état* have the cares of State hung as heavily upon the Emperor as now. A vast number of exterior and interior questions of a very grave nature for the future of France require immediate action, and yet these questions, many of them, admit of such diverse solutions that his Majesty will be lucky indeed if he chooses the right ones. The Ministers of State, afraid to overwork their chief in his present uncertain state of health, are taking upon themselves more authority and more labor in their respective departments than they have ever before done, or perhaps it would be better to say, they have ever before been permitted to do. It is for this reason that disagreements have lately sprung up in the Cabinet, and that we are constantly hearing of Cabinet changes. The Minister of War demands large sums of money to enable him to change the armament of the army, and proposes that the Minister of Finance shall make a loan in order to meet his demands. The Minister of Finance does not approve of any increase in the State debt; and so there is talk of removing him and of putting in his place M. PERIERE, Chief of the Credit Mobilier. The Emperor is known to consult often with M. PERIERE but there is reason to believe that he only seeks information, and that so long as M. FOULD chooses to remain at the head of the Treasury Department he can do so. It is a good thing to have a man in that department who does not believe in war simply for the glory of the thing.

PUBLIC APPREHENSIONS.

The shaky condition of the Emperor's health, and the doubts about the future policy of the country as regards foreign war and interior reforms, create a nervousness in the public mind which is well translated by the heaviness of French funds at the Bourse, and the general demand for foreign stocks, *especially American*. I italicize these words because it is the first time I have been able to write them, and because when I reflect back two years, to what the Paris Bourse was then, it seems more like a dream than reality. Then there was not a man in all that Bourse bold enough to stand up in our favor, and any man who would have proposed to deal in our stocks in any other way than as speculating upon the chances of a dying man would have been looked upon as an idiot. Nowhere were we more lied about, abused, and even ridiculed, than at this same Paris Bourse, and now I am told that for several days past more transactions have taken place in American stocks than in all the others combined! Verily the finances of the United States have become for Europeans the ninth wonder of the world! We hope it is not to be their last astonishment coming from the same quarter.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

I spoke of American stocks being bought and sold at the Paris Bourse, and I ought to explain that these transactions take place among the thousands of outsiders who crowd that building, and that the sixty official *agents de change* who occupy the "ring" have no legal right to deal in them and do not deal in them unless away from the Bourse. There is a general clamor at the Bourse to have these stocks quoted officially; but there is no probability of the French Government according this privilege. On account of the noise about the elections at home, and especially the constant predictions of certain journals that we are on the eve of civil war, our Five-Twenties came down yesterday to 68—which is a low figure compared to the Wall-street 114.

At the height of the rebellion, when feeling ran high here as well as at home, and when Union men felt the keenest the apostacy of men who joined the enemies of their country for trivial reasons, it was predicted and proclaimed by Union men that a day would come when they would repent of their apostacy, and that they would be remembered for their conduct at a time when they would like to have it forgotten. They were told that if they did not comprehend the gravity of the questions at issue, that others did, and that the time was not one for trifling. The Union men felt still more keenly this apostacy because the apostates joined themselves to a cause which stopped at nothing to bring obloquy and disgrace on their country—which did not hesitate at any falsehood, from abuse of the Government down to attacks on the virtue of American women.

What has been the result? Let the business houses answer the question. While the banking-house of JOHN MONROE & Co., for example, is overrun with American business, while this always loyal house has had to double and triple its working force, the grass is growing up in the yards of the half dozen other houses formerly patronized by Americans. Even the leading banker of Paris and of the world, who did a large business for Americans before the war, as well with travelers as with banks and mercantile houses, complains bitterly that he has lost nearly all this business, and protests loudly that he never desired the destruction of the United States, and that he always refused to have anything to do with the Confederate Loan. But the American people judged him at the time, and any after arguments come too late. The facts are too well known to make it worth while to go back on them now. These statements are not made out of ill-will, or to do harm to any one, but simply as facts, from which a good moral may be drawn. To those of us who always knew that the rebellion must be and would be put down, the mistakes of men like these is a mystery, and their attempts to back out when it is too late appears like trifling. But the reputation of the United States is now growing abroad at such a rate that soon we shall find no man bold enough to admit he was ever her enemy!

MALAKOFF.

MEXICO.

A Hitch in the Emperor's Abdication—He Declines to Abdicate in Favor of Bazaine's Favorite—He is Stopped at Cordova and Returns to Mexico—Abstraction of Official Documents—Oajaca Evacuated.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Late Mexican advices state that MAXIMILIAN had arrived at Cordova, where he was stopped and prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favor of the person named by BAZAINE. The Emperor offered to abdicate in favor of ITURBIDE, but this was not accepted and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favor of any one else.

Official documents, recently sent from New-Orleans by the French steamer *Sonora* to Vera Cruz, have been abstracted from the office of the Captain of the Port at Vera Cruz, It is supposed that the said documents are now in New-York or Washington.

The Austrian frigate was ready to sail at a moment's notice.

DIAZ's victory near Oajaca and the evacuation of that town by the Imperialists is confirmed.

Jalapa, it was thought, would soon be evacuated by the Imperialists.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disasters—Naval.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The steamship *Adele*, Capt. HALL, from Charleston for Baltimore, became disabled ten miles south of Hatteras, and was towed on here this afternoon by the revenue-cutter *Nehama*, Capt. SANDS. The *Adele* experienced heavy wind and weather from the south and westward. She reports a schooner, of about 200 tons, ashore on Currituck beach, N. C.

The schooner *Emily B. Souder* was to sail from Charleston on the 14th inst. for New-York.

A Bremen bark, with passengers, and the brig *Prairie Flower*, from Rio for Baltimore, arrived in the Bay to-night.

The steamer *Minnetonka*, Capt. DUBOIS, from New-Orleans, with flour and cotton, to Boston, has put into Norfolk short of coal.

The steamer *Vixen*, Capt. LEWIS, from New-York, with an assorted cargo, to Brazos, Texas, has also put in, with her machinery disabled.

The Baltimore Horse Fair.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Horse Fair was very largely attended today. Gen. GRANT and Gen. COMSTOCK, of GRANT's Staff, and Gen. STONEMAN were present. The ex-rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was also on the ground, and shook hands with Gen. GRANT.

Marine Disaster—Naval.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The schooner *Queen*, laden with wheat, went ashore last night, near Colborne. The crew were narrowly saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Her Majesty's steamer *Niger* is under orders to proceed to Halifax.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Gen. GRANT arrived here this morning, and took breakfast with WM. J. ALBERT, Esq., late candidate for Congress in the Fourth District on the Radical ticket. At noon Gen. GRANT will attend the Horse Fair.

Destructive Fire at Elora—Loss $40,000.

ELORA, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Elora mills, owned by J. FRAZER, and leased by C. WHITLAW, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The mill and stock were valued at $40,000, and mostly insured.

The Burial of the Union Dead.

From the Richmond Whig.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1866.

To the Editor of the Whig:

SIR: In glancing over the *Sunday Herald* of this city, I met an article headed "Speculating in Bones," based an remarks made by you in noticing the advertisement of the Quartermaster-General, inviting proposals for iron head-blocks.

I deem the statements made so gross a violation of the true state of the case that I deem it necessary to call your attention to the same, and respectfully request that you will favor me with some explanation as well as acquaint me with the authority on which you based your remarks.

The charge that the removal of United States soldiers to national cemeteries is made by unprincipled contractors, who, in their cupidity and thirst for gain, stop at no brutality, or are restrained by no regard for the sanctity of death, is of so flimsy a nature as hardly to merit refutation. No exhumation in the vicinity of Richmond has been made by any other party that the Government, and then under the direction of an officer in the United States Army.

No "good thing" has been made by contractors in placing a sufficient number of bones in a coffin to make, as you express it, a rattle, and then marking the same by imaginary names. And further, no $8 per body has been made by any individual for the interment of a body; to increase which compensation, it is stated, some parties cut the bodies in four pieces, burying the same in four pieces, and thus receiving $32, instead of $8.

All such information is received from a Federal officer in your city.

I regret exceedingly that a Federal officer should prove himself so base as to promulgate statements, which however inconsistent they may be with the humane policy of the Government, will seriously tend to create bitter feelings in the community and bring an unmerited stigma on the service. I trust that I will be enlightened as to the name of said Federal officer, and also that the editor of a responsible paper will cheerfully correct, through its columns, any misrepresentations which may inadvertently have occurred, immediately after being advised to that effect.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES M. MOORE.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

The work of collecting the bones of our men is performed, to a certain extent, by men who were formerly in the Confederate service.

The Government has alike cared for Confederate as for Union soldiers, depositing their remains side by side in its national cemeteries.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

To this letter the editor of the *Whig* replies that the statements originated in some other paper, and that for two assertions only is the *Whig* responsible, these being, first, that certain representations were made in some of the Richmond papers relative to the conduct of the burial corps on the battle-fields near Richmond, which had not been denied, so far as the writer in the *Whig* was informed; and second, that certain other allegations had been made and vouched for by the Petersburgh *Index* as to the manner in which the burial corps near that city were discharging their duties—the article of the *Index* being appended to the remarks of the *Whig*. The editor concludes his reply as follows:

While, therefore, the *Whig* has no "misrepresentations" to "correct," it gives me pleasure to be the medium, by laying your letter before the public, of making known your denial of charges that imputed conduct so revolting to the instincts of our common humanity that I would willingly believe no person in the United States, in any capacity, could be guilty of it.

Very respectfully,
JAMES McDONALD,
Editor of *Whig*.

MR. CARPENTER'S FUNERAL.

The Masonic Arrangements—Superintendent Kennedy's Order—The Police Parade.

The death of Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER continues to throw a shade of gloom and sorrow over the entire Police Department, and the memory of the deceased is warmly cherished by the individual members thereof. The premises in Mulberry-street, occupied by the Broadway squad, were yesterday handsomely and effectively draped in mourning, as was also the entrance to the office of the Inspectors. The Ninth and Fifteenth Precinct, and other station-houses, were also draped. Orders have been issued for the proper draping of the Central Office building. These symbols of mourning will continue in position for thirty days.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

General Superintendent KENNEDY has issued the following order:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER No. 479.—The painful duty is imposed on me to make announcement to the force of the demise of Inspector CARPENTER.

In performing this duty I cannot do better than to adopt the language of the Board of Commissioners, and say, "That in the death of Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER, Office Inspector of Metropolitan Police, the public and this Department suffer the loss of an experienced, competent, incorruptible and intrepid officer."

The Board authorized me to furnish escort on the occasion of his funeral, which will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, on Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock.

With your off platoon, including sergeants and roundsman, in full Winter uniform, with white gloves, belts and batons, but without overcoats, you will report for escort duty to Inspector FOLK, at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, in West Thirty-fifth-street, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, 19th inst.

Inspectors DILKS and LEONARD, and Captains SPEIGHT and WALLING are detailed as pall-bearers, and will report to Superintendent at No. 411 West Thirty-fourth-street, at 12 o'clock.

Captains COPELAND and JAMESON are detailed as special aids, and will report to Inspector FOLK at 12 o'clock.

The route of march will be through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence to Eighth-street, through Eighth-street to Second-avenue, and thence to Second-street and the Cemetery.

The precincts through which the march is made, will furnish the usual street protection from their reserve.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

The New-Jersey Police will be represented by fifteen men in full uniform. The battalion of New-York Police parading under the above order will number fully eight hundred batons.

THE MASONIC ARRANGEMENTS

will be both complete and extensive, as it is expected that a full attendance of the members of the different Lodges in this City will be present. At the request of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, M. W. Grand Master ROBERT D. HOLMES will conduct the Masonic ceremonies at the grave, and they will be of an imposing character. The remains are now in the custody of Greenwich Lodge, of which the deceased was Master at the time of his death, and they will so continue until the religious services commence at the church. The remains will be escorted from the late dwelling of deceased to the church at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from whence they will be conveyed to the cemetery under the escort of the Masonic Fraternity and the Police.

The officers and members of Zerubbabel Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and those of City Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which Mr. CARPENTER was a member, will be assigned a prominent position in the funeral *cortége*. The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Grand Master:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER
OF F. AND A. MASONS
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

To the Masonic Fraternity of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

Such Lodges as may desire, in a body, to take part in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased beloved and lamented Worshipful Brother, DANIEL CARPENTER, late Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, will congregate at or near the Dutch Reformed Church on Thirty-fourth street, near to the Eighth-avenue, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Those brethren whose lodges may not attend as such, will form with the lodges that may be on the spot, being careful to fill up those that are weakest in number. The only lodge whose officers will wear collars will be Greenwich Lodge, No. 467. The officers of all other lodges will wear their jewels on their left breasts; Masters will carry their gavels, Wardens their columns, Stewards their rods and Tilers their swords; all of which jewels and implements will be draped in crape, with narrow white ribbon streamers eight inches in length, pennant. The costume of all brethren must be dark, with high black hats, white gloves and black neck-ties; crape will be worn on the left arm of each, and a sprig of evergreen will be placed on the left breast. The Brethren will also wear white gloves. The local and sojourning officers of the Grand Lodge will meet at the Grand Secretary's office at 12:30 P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst.

By order of M. W. ROBT. D. HOLMES,
Grand Master.

Attest—JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN WHARVES AND PIERS.

Fourth Meeting of the Senate Committee—Speech of the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel—How the City Has Been Robbed of its Water Front—Brooklyn Hedged in by a Chinese Wall Built by Private Parties—Remarks of Mr. Scholes, Mr. Silliman and Others—Final Adjournment of the Committee.

The Senate Committee on Wharves and Piers met yesterday at 1:45 P. M., in the Common Council Room of the Brooklyn City Hall. Four Committee-men were in attendance, and a considerable number of property-owners of Brooklyn were also present.

Senator PIERSON occupied the chair, and in calling the meeting to order briefly stated the object of the Commission, and read the resolution of the Legislature defining their powers. He said he added a ready concurrence in coming to Brooklyn, as he belonged to that city. Her connection with New-York rendered it proper that she should be represented before the Commission.

Mr. SAMUEL BOOTH, the Mayor of Brooklyn, thanked the Committee for their cordial response to the resolution of the Common Council in requesting them to hold a session in their city. Citizens generally felt that they were suffering in a commercial point of view by reason of the defective dock privileges. He was aware that matters of great importance and affecting the interests of the city would be brought before the next session of the Legislature. He hoped that during the course of the afternoon some light would be shed on those matters. Perhaps the Corporation Counsel was prepared to talk some.

REMARKS OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, Corporation Counsel, responded as follows: The points are very simple. In the Cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, after they became united, it was found there were only two public docks, and they were situated at North Sixth and North Seventh streets, in Williamsburgh. There were a few streets in Greenpoint which were used as a sort of bulkhead; but no vessel could stop there, owing to their position. On the north side there were thirteen streets, with only two docks. The Legislature had passed an act enabling those streets to go to the river to build out to the bulkhead line. But the act was inoperative. It says that the assessors shall take for building those bulkheads and extending those streets, the whole Eastern District as an assessment district—tax each house and lot. It will take years and years before anything of that kind could be accomplished. Every lot's relative value has to be attained. At the last Legislature a bill was presented, setting forth that the amount of building of those piers should be put in the assessment roll for that district. That bill did not pass, because I suppose nobody was there to take care of it. I was told at Albany that Brooklyn was rich, and somebody ought to attend to it. I see that unless you pass this bill, as amended, in relation to putting the whole amount of assessment in the Eastern District, it is impossible to carry it out. Williamsburgh is divided into two parts, the North and South sides. The streets running on the southside (and there is not a public dock at the terminus of those streets) are gobbled up by lumber yards, and all sorts of individual enterprises. Anybody who wants accommodation from the water side cannot have it. Mr. So and So says "you can't come here; this is my property." Then there is Clinton-avenue which has been sold to the Government.

Then we come down to the first five wards of the City of Brooklyn. In 1816 the people had fair ideas of what a village wanted in a water front. There were a number of streets in the village that went down to the water; since 1816 up to the present time this individual or corporation or that one has been shearing or clipping from Brooklyn every part of water privilege in those five wards of the city. The old Trustee map of 1816, for instance, shows open streets to the river of Cranberry-street, Orange-street, Pineapple-street, Fisher-street, Bridge-street, Main-street, Jackson-street, Little-street, nearly all of which have been gobbled up by private owners. Bridge and Jackson streets have been taken for ferries; Gold-street has nothing but a bulkhead.

The City brought a suit, but the Courts said, "You must have legislation; you cannot restrain these parties from building docks on both sides of the street. There is a law which says that piers could not be built within 100 feet of each other. That law is being constantly broken. [A map of Brooklyn in the year 1816 was then exhibited and explained.] Dock-street has only been kept open by a constant cannonade by the city upon parties who wish to build there. An attempt was made by DAVID DOW & Co. to build there, and it could not be stopped except by force. There was a cunningly devised bill before the Legislature to cut off Dock-street, but Mr. PATRICK BURNS sent word in time for the city to take the means to kill it. The foot of Fisher-street was also occupied by a storage warehouse. In Fulton-street there are so many conflicting claims that it is hard to tell which is right; but the city doubtless had a right to it. The streets on the Heights had been open at Columbia-street. They are now stopped. Parties bought down on the shore and did not pay for it at its termination. They have built upon it. Some of our Judges have said that if there was an act of the Legislature it could open those streets. Those men should not be paid for their improvement, because they built upon those streets knowing there was such a street marked out upon the old city map, as the streets at a future time were to be opened. But the Spinola act of 1859 says a majority of landowners on the street shall be first paid before you open the street. The machinery of the City of Brooklyn cannot open that street. The "majority of owners" comprise one or two men, and they won't have any street run through their land if they can prevent it. All those streets can be opened by an act of the Legislature. When the Commission bought this land, knowing there was to be a public street run through it, probably to the river, every one of these rich and respectable men who owned property upon the Heights, and also upon the street which they gave but a nominal sum for, came in and presented affidavits before the Commission that they should be paid, as if they owned the fee of this land. A greater outrage was never perpetrated upon a community. These men upon the water front claim the same thing. Mr. WHETTEMORE, I believe, has opened his dock for the use of the public who pay a wharfage rate. Judge EMOT says that the act of 1848 gives an exclusive right to owners of water fronts from Atlantic-street to Jackson-street. So to-day a citizen of Brooklyn has no place to cross except through the ferries and those two docks in Williamsburgh.

What is the relief? Last year I drew an act which provided that this street should be built in sections as the city felt able, probably not completing it in fifty years. It is a street running around the bulkhead line, extending to Baltic and other streets, forming drawbridges, which do not interfere with the private docking privileges granted heretofore to PIERREPONT and others in charging regular wharfage. It may cost a good deal of money, but if properly built the City would receive an immense revenue from it. I have heard it remarked that it would pay for itself in a few years if it cost millions of dollars. Then extend piers from the bulkhead line 100 feet apart to the pier head of the line. Then there is no danger from ice. This bill I drew last year did not receive the proper attention at Albany, or it may have been justly rejected. At present no citizen from Williamsburgh to Red Hook Point can enjoy a pier unless he encroaches upon the private property of other persons who have obtained the exclusive privilege to build docks, and who say, "You cannot enter my gate." If you go to these private wharves and ask to be admitted, they will say, "You cannot be admitted until some time next week; we are too busy; we are expecting a vessel in, or something to go out. You must come some other day." They can prevent you as long as they please as the law now stands.

REMARKS OF MR. STRANAHAN.

Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN then said—I am here to present a few statements. The Wharfage Law known as the law of 1813 remained the law under which the collection of wharfage was simplified until a partial amendment in 1860, by which the rates on sea-going vessels were slightly increased. There had for a series of years been several attempts on the part of owners to get the rate of wharfage increased; but owing to the fact that the Corporation of New-York being owner of a large number of piers, and nobody in its behalf feeling any interest in an increase of a city revenue from that source, and the necessary labor devolving upon private owners against the opposition of a large and powerful shipping interest getting its accommodation at an extremely low charge, it was found impossible to bring it to the attention of the legislature. But the wharf owners were enabled to get a small increase, and that only for a large class of vessels whose business was very destructive to the wharves. The wharfage rates established in 1813 are exceedingly unjust now. The enhanced rates of 1860 were not an adequate compensation at that time, and at present are destructive to the interests of the wharf owner and detrimental to commerce. Since the suspension of specie payments, caused by the necessities of the war, the labor, products and property of the country have advanced largely in price, and the wharf property has to meet all these disadvantages in the high price of construction and repairs, without any increase of income. Canal boats and barges were excluded from any increase from the law of 1860, and still pay wharfage under the law of 1813, or the law of 1801, the law of 1813 being the same. Under this class is an immense number of boats navigating the canals of Pennsylvania and New-York, bringing everything to port and taking nothing away. Canal boats, since the commencement of canal navigation, have greatly increased in their carrying capacity. To-day they do four times the business at an increase of only 12½ cents per day wharfage. Formerly they paid 62½ cents per day wharfage, and now in their enlarged form they carry 200 tons and pay 75 cents per day. The new measurement of tonnage is daily removing that. The wharves in 1813 were light structures, costing little to build and an insignificant sum to keep them in repair. Now it is necessary to build heavy piers in deep water. The wharf-owner should receive sufficient wharfage to make it his interest to keep them in repair—the cost of repair being great owing to the destructive nature of the work. In reference to dredging: In 1813 the wharves consisted of bulkheads and short piers for the use of vessels of light draft. Dredging was not required. Now, owing to the great length of ships and basins of still water, the sediment from the river and drainage from the city, causes them to fill up rapidly, necessitating dredging every few years—a very expensive operation. The deposits in slips is found to be ten inches on the North River and six inches per annum on the East River. It is also found that the superstructure of the wharf requires to be renewed every fifteen years. You have been told the City of New-York is almost the sole owner of all the wharfs and piers. The City of New-York is the owner of only one-half of the piers and wharves of the City, or one-third in the port. Private parties own the other two-thirds. In Brooklyn especially is connected therewith warehouses. This property of private owners was filled in, reclaimed and bought by them on lands under water for the purpose of improving the shore for the accommodation of commerce. Mr. BUTLER, on behalf of the Pilot Commissioners, justly said yesterday, that the Legislature had not taken any action on this subject until within a few years. Why so? Because the Legislature has always respected its grants to the City of New-York. Until a late date even the Harbor Masters had no jurisdiction over the piers owned by the City of New-York. On the Brooklyn shore, opposite New-York, was the largest raised depot in the world, and our merchants are daily reminded of the great growth of the West from the vast stores of grain there contained. At that point there is more grain stored than in the cities of Chicago, Buffalo and all the seaport towns of the United States. This subject before the Commission is therefore momentous and vast.

Mr. FREDERICK SCHOLES said the water front of Brooklyn should be used to the best public advantage, regardless of private interests; that the Brooklyn Common Council was not a fit body to attend to it. He considered that the streets should not run out on the river front, and that the matter should be put in the hands of a commission. The present rate of wharfage was ridiculously too low, and would not keep the wharves in repair.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM said the Shipowners' Association would present their views in writing.

Mr. GEORGE KELSEY said there was no property so easily and much destroyed as piers and bulkheads. Warehouses could last a century almost. He believed piers could give four times the accommodation that basins would do. Basins, in Winter, became obstructed by ice, and were of no use, except the line of bulkhead. He believed every well-conducted ferry was better than a bridge or tunnel.

Mr. SILLIMAN said it was an indisputable right of an owner of shore land to hold it against any party down to low-water mark; outside of that it belonged to the public for navigation. Every water-front in Brooklyn had been paid for, and no power could take it but the law. Ten years ago a commission was appointed to act in reference to the pier lines of this City. Gen. TOTTEN, Mr. BATES and Admiral DAVIS gave their scientific testimony at that time. An exterior street was discussed then as it has been to-day. He contended that an exterior street was ruinous to the shore property. That Commission reported adverse to the exterior street system.

Considerable discussion ensued when Mr. SILLIMAN said he was not positive in his knowledge, but he had been informed that the construction of an exterior street would be detrimental to the length of the piers by abridging them, so as to impair due shelter to vessels.

Mr. HUGHES said he hoped the present "Chinese Wall" around the shore of Brooklyn would not last a long time.

Mr. ROBINSON said he could confirm the remarks of Mr. SILLIMAN in regard to shortening the length of piers by having an exterior street.

Senator MURPHY made some extended remarks in reviewing the subject. He said the bed of the river was solely the public property, and not private. He said that a number of absurd laws had been passed, among which was the Pilot Commission law to remove obstructions in the river. Piers and wharves had been built two hundred and three hundred feet, and warehouses had been extended thirty or forty feet beyond the line. The private owners of piers should let the public use them in proper hours, and it was to be hoped there would be legislation upon this point.

The Chairman stated that if there were any documents to be presented, they could send them to him, as the Committee would have no further meetings at present. Adjourned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY GARDEN.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

From the Atlantic Monthly for December.

If I could put my woods in song,
And tell what's there enjoyed,
All men would to my gardens throng,
And leave the cities void.

In my plot no tulips blow,
Snow-loving pines and oaks instead,
And rank the savage maples grow
From Spring's faint flush to Autumn red.

My garden is a forest-ledge,
Which older forests bound;
The banks slope down to the blue lake-edge,
Then plunge in depths profound.

Here once the deluge plowed,
Laid the terraces, one by one;
Ebbing later whence it flowed,
They bleach and dry in the sun.

The sowers made haste to depart,
The wind and the birds which sowed it;
Not for fame, nor by rules of art,
Planted these and tempests flowed it.

Waters that wash my garden-side
Play not in Nature's lawful web;
They heed not moon or solar tide;
Five years elapse from flood to ebb.

Hither hasted, in old time, Jove,
And every god—none did refuse;
And be sure at last came Love,
And after Love, the Muse.

Keen ears can catch a syllable,
As if one spake to another
In the hemlocks tall, untamable,
And what the whispering grasses smother.

Æolian harps in the pine
Ring with the song of the Fates;
Infant Bacchus in the vine—
Far distant yet his chorus waits.

Canst thou copy in verse one chime
Of the wood-bell's peal and cry?
Write in a book the morning's prime,
Or match with words that tender sky?

Wonderful verse of the gods,
Of one import, of varied tone;
They chant the bliss of their abodes
To man imprisoned in his own.

Ever the words of the gods resound
But the porches of man's ear
Seldom in this low life's round
Are unsealed that he may hear.

Wandering voices in the air
And murmurs in the wold,
Speak what I cannot declare
Yet cannot all withhold.

When the shadow fell on the lake,
The whirlwind in ripples wrote
Air-bells of fortune that shine and break,
And omens above thought.

But the meanings cleave to the lake,
Cannot be carried in book or urn;
Go thy ways now, come later back,
On waves and hedges still they burn.

These the fates of men forecast,
Of better men than live to-day;
If who can read them comes at last,
He will spell in the sculpture, "Stay."

SLAIN BY A FAN.

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

IN TWO PARTS.

From London Society.

The feather fan was not exactly what we should call a fan in these days. It was more like a fire-screen, perhaps; for it was large and light, and made by a double row of short white ostrich feathers being stuck round half a circle of wood japanned and gilded, about three inches in diameter, and having a rather long handle. Through a hole bored in the end of this handle, a cord of gold threads and black silk passed, and this cord was fastened together by a wonderfully beautiful tassel, into which seed pearls were looped, and little stars of gold. To prevent the feathers getting out of shape and disengaged at their ends, a very thin wire, covered with white silk, was passed between them two inches, perhaps, from the outer circle, and to this wire the feathers were fastened, back to back, by a little device of seed pearls on one side and a gold star on the other—such was the fan. And such a fan Isabella of Spain, the wife of the Archduke Albert, held in her hand when she visited Rubens in his studio at Antwerp, if we may trust—and we certainly may—to history written with a painter's colors, and given to the world by the engraver's tool; such a fan belonged to women who wore ruffs like Queen Elizabeth, with modifications; and long, stiff-stomachered gowns, and velvet cloaks with stiff edgings. They, too, had puffs of fair satin and lace round their delicate wrists, and hair turned off their foreheads and kept safe in a velvet cap, which gave a happy excuse for banding their heads with gold, and such other precious things as they had power to command.

And after these things passed away, and Vandyke had told the world how point lace could show off face and neck in man and woman by lying flat, and turning over on the dress of cloth or velvet, still the feather fan was used, such as I have described to you, and such as I am going to write about. It was a fan to attract any one's attention, even the attention of a non-fan-flirting animal, even of a man like myself. I exclaimed when I saw it, "What a fan!"

"Yes," said a sweetly grave and rather more than middle-aged lady, speaking without looking up from a manuscript which she was unrolling, all lines and names and figures; "yes"—giving a glance from her soft brown eyes over her spectacles—"it is the fan you see in the picture."

"What picture?"

"Don't you know? The picture over the couch—Dame Jenifer. She was as odd as her namesake."

Her namesake, as all the world ought to know, was no other than Guinever, the beautiful and maligned wife of King Arthur. It is a west-country name; living there, and nowhere else I believe, like Digory for D'Egaré, that Knight of the Round Table. So fare the mighty, even in their names.

Though the lady in the spectacles was my own mother, and though I had every cause and inclination to be loving and reverential, I certainly had a great wish to do battle for the injured memory of the great hero's Queen; but there lay the fan—that and the long roll of manuscript the only things on the table—there lay the fan, and it was the original of the fan in the picture, the fan that Dame Jenifer held.

It became suddenly an object of immense interest to me. We say sometimes when we take up any ancient piece of finery, preserved from past times, that we wonder who wore—who used—who bought, and who treasured it? But in the case of this fan, looking so fair and light—this beautiful bauble all gold and pearls—*I knew* who had used it; and turning my eyes to the picture, I saw her there.

"Dame Jenifer"—always when I say these words they seem to describe to my ear a very stiff sort of stuck-up personage, bristling with self-importance, tenacious of power, persecuting in temper, and of evil prophecy as to what the lives of the young around her would turn out. But when I then looked at Dame Jenifer, the eye corrected the ear. A girl of seventeen perhaps, sat on a sofa in a costume resembling ... of "Rubens' wife." The *chapeau de* ... with its long drooping feather, threw a shadow ... down her face, for her head was bent, till her dimpled chin rested on the jewel that fastened her green velvet dress round her throat; she held the fan in her hand in such a manner that she looked as if she beckoned you to her in a sly, half-secret way; and the eyes that looked out from under the long eyelashes were full of girlish roguery, and an inextinguishable mirth.

"I did not know that *that* was Dame Jenifer," I said in a hurry. "I thought the stiff old lady in the white muslin apron and open black silk dress was Jenifer—the picture on the staircase I mean."

"My dear boy, you will never learn their names. And yet I knew names and histories before I was your age."

"But then you had always lived here, and I am only just come."

So I persuaded my mother, who was a born antiquary, to put away the long manuscript and sit round toward the fire—it was raining piteously—and tell me all she knew of Dame Jenifer. While she is making the necessary introductory remarks, I must have some further little explanation with the reader about myself.

I was the eldest of three children, and I was twenty-five years of age. Urgent family affairs, and health rather the worse for wear under the new conditions of an Indian atmosphere, had brought me home, after a seven years' absence from England. My father was dead, and my mother had very unexpectedly become the possessor of an old property of considerable value. Her only brother, many years younger than herself, had left it to her unconditionally and unincumbered. She had two other sons, and I was to arrange with her to divide my father's property between them, and, taking her maiden name of Heniker, become heir to the old estate myself.

Up to this time we had always lived in London. I had never seen Heniker till now, though I had heard of it often enough, my mother having loved her old home with a remarkably strong affection; and now, as I have already explained, I was suddenly and deeply interested in my mother's ancestress, Dame Jenifer, the owner of the feather fan.

"Her name was Jenifer Obin, my dear boy," my mother began, taking off her spectacles and producing her knitting from a long little India box which I had brought back to her. "Jenifer Obin's father was a Royalist, as all the best gentry of good old Cornwall were, and he died at the battle of Broad Oak Down. My ancestor, Peter Heniker, was there. He was of this county, as you know, and lived there. But he and Jenifer's father had been dear friends, and they had promised each other that if either died in the wars of that day the other should take the child that should so be left fatherless, and, bringing the orphan up with their own, arrange a marriage between the two. So, by some means or other, when Sir Peter Heniker heard of Captain Obin's death he sent for Jenifer.

The child was ten years old. When she came she said she had pledged her word to take care of a girl called Kate Cradock, if their fathers died in battle. The double deaths had occurred, and Jenifer clamored for Kate. Sir Peter was not a man to do any good deed in an imperfect manner, so Kate, too, was brought to this house as Jenifer's friend and companion.

Sir Peter was a man of about forty years of age, a widower with a son of fourteen. To this son he stood pledged to give Jenifer in marriage, and the children, knowing of the arrangement, made no objection.

Young Heniker, however, when Jenifer was nearly fifteen, was killed by an accident, and Jenifer and Sir Peter lamented together, and consoled each other. The next male heir to this place—it was not entailed—was Sir Peter's nephew, the son of a younger brother who had married very early in life, and was settled in trade in a neighboring seaport. This boy was Jaspar Heniker, and Sir Peter said that he was now to inherit the place and to marry the young lady.

When Jenifer was sixteen, Kate Cradock being a year older, the discovery was made by Miss Obin that Jaspar and Kate Cradock had been making love before young Peter Heniker's death.

She was furiously angry. Not angry with Jaspar for loving Kate—that, she confessed in many of her letters to Kate herself which have been preserved, was natural enough, for they had received an equal amount of education, and Kate was very fair and very good. But what Jenifer hated so heartily was the willingness of Jaspar to give up Kate, and marry another without loving her, just to secure to himself the place of his uncle's heir."

"Quite right," I exclaimed. "And I beg Jenifer's pardon for having confused her with the stiff old lady on the stairs."

"Take care!" said my mother, smiling.

I looked toward the picture. The fire played on the face, and made it look absolutely alive, and then the flame died out, and left the figure indistinct; but I had suddenly received the impression that one day I should see Dame Jenifer, and speak to her. The notion was absurd and utterly unreasonable, but, nevertheless, it had given me the very oddest thrill I had ever suffered.

"Why am I to 'take care?'" I asked; and I fancied my voice had changed a little. But my mother only poked the fire once more into a blaze, and said:

"Dame Jenifer's has been the strange story of the family. I only meant to say, take care how you praise her before you hear the end."

So saying, she went on with Dame Jenifer's story.

"Terribly angry she was with Jaspar; and all the more because the love between her and Kate Cradock was as true as ever: and Kate was suffering bravely and secretly, and trying to make the sacrifice so generously as not to betray the whole truth. But the whole truth was known to Jenifer, somehow, and yet she allowed the day for her marriage to be fixed, and let Sir Peter make all their wedding preparations. They were to be married here, in the hall, which was then a sort of banqueting-room; and they stood, so the story says, on the dais—that raised floor just under the musicians' gallery.

But the night before she had had a great explanation with Kate Cradock—that night she had seen his last letter to the deserted girl, in which his love was declared in the strongest terms, and his marriage with herself was spoken of as the hard necessity that grew out of Sir Peter's promise to his friend, her father; and he wrote that the estate would go to Jenifer's husband, whoever he might be.

And so, somehow, a strange thing was arranged. The bridal party stood in their places about 10 at night. The bride veiled—the bridesmaids veiled—they were three in number, and Jenifer had arranged their toilettes. But when Jaspar uncovered his wife's face to give her the kiss that was usual in those days, he found that he had married Kate Cradock; and Jenifer, flinging back her own veil, congratulated him with all a girl's revengeful satisfaction and force.

But it was Sir Peter who was most astonished. 'Jenifer!' he exclaimed, 'you have done yourself a cruel wrong, perhaps. I promised your dead father that you should be mistress of Heniker. I have lost my son, and you have cast my nephew from you; Madam, there remains only myself!'

And so, taking the girl's hand, and drawing a ring from his own finger, he led her, speechless, to the spot the married people had left, and, with a stern voice, commanded the clergyman to begin again. After a pause of a moment, to allow the girl to speak, if she would, the service was once more said.

When Sir Peter had to speak his voice was so solemn and so respectful—so full of manly loving and of gentle promise—that all of the many listeners were struck by the eloquence of its tones. They said that Jenifer looked up at him wonderingly, as he bowed his tall form toward her, and uttered the I will; that their eyes met once, and that in that single glance he had conquered, and she was won. Her voice answered him with a pathos and a meaning it had never had before—and she was mistress of Heniker, and his word was redeemed."

"Mother," I exclaimed, "I like our ancestress better than ever. I hope they were happy."

"Oh, yes," said my mother, carelessly; "they were very happy, and had a fine son, who was one of my grandfathers. But there is rather an ugly story of Jaspar's anger when this child was born, and some ill-tempered wishes, which were to vex all Henikers till something impossible happened—I can't tell what."

"And this is her fan?" I again took up the feather fan.

"Yes; Sir Peter was proud of his girl-wife, and had her picture taken; and she is looking full of youthful malice at the double success of her daring trick—is not she?"

"She is very handsome; and I am sure I must have seen some one so like her."

My mother's face was a wonder to look at when I said this. Her "Where?" had a strange anxiety in it; and when I said, "In my dreams, I suppose," she laughed, half sadly, and turned away.

I had not been more than a week with my mother at Heniker, and I had not been in England more than a fortnight. We had lived always in London, in a good house in a pleasant situation. To this house my father had taken my dear mother when she first left Heniker to be his bride, and there all her children had been born.

To be the possessor of Heniker had never crossed my imagination. I had never thought of my uncle as a man likely to die, or even to live unmarried; and so, when, on reaching London, I found my mother's letter desiring me to join her in her own old home, I obeyed, with an odd feeling of change upon me, to which it was not quite pleasant to feel that I had to grow accustomed. It was not the welcome I had expected.

I was young enough to expect and to picture; to desire, and even to crave after the old home, and the sweet, soft-voiced, tender-eyed mother, who had always made a darling of her first born. I would rather have met her in the home I knew. And Heniker I felt to be something of an intrusion into my life, though it made her rich, and endowed me with expectations. It took all the first week to reconcile me to the obliteration of my picture, and to make me look my fortune in the face in a friendly manner. But about the seventh day I shook hands with Fate, and acknowledged her bounties. My mother, on my arm, wandered among wood and lawn, and all the hitherto untold history of her girl-life dropped out. I knew the spot where she had first seen my father from her casement in the gable; I walked with her under the lime trees where she used to read his letters, and wait for his coming. The fascination of a companionship more close than we had ever before enjoyed endeared the place to me, and made me, what I was shortly to call myself, a Heniker—a Heniker in heart as well as in name.

But now lawyers and friends agreed that we might go back to London. It was desirable to do so; for Frank was coming from Oxford, and Fred from Eton, and I had not seen them yet. So we picked up sundry small treasures which were to travel with us, and sat down to spend almost our last evening in the room where the picture hung of the lady with the feather fan. As was natural, we talked again of Dame Jenifer's story; but I saw my mother shrunk a little from the subject. And again and again, by the glinting firelight, as we sat gossiping, I caught the strange, lifelike smile of the laughing face, till I grew friendly with its beauty, and was almost cheated into thinking that the real fan, and not its picture, was beckoning to me from a living hand. I think this evening will always remain in my memory with a strange sensation of mystery about it. But in the morning came a letter, which made my mother determine to prolong her stay at Heniker; and I was too happy in our close reunion, after a seven years' separation, to wish to leave her. So the thought of last evenings passed away, and the second part of our visit began.

PART THE SECOND.

I felt at first sorry to stay longer at Heniker. I will honestly confess that there was something distinctly uncomfortable in the picture of the lady and her feather fan. There, on a table in a corner of the room, lay the fan that Dame Jenifer had really held, but the whole room seemed to be inhabited by the picture of it and the fair holder. I felt her smile when I could not see it; and I am candid enough to declare that I looked around again and again when seated with my back to this haunted picture, as if to make sure that the fan was still in the place where the painter had placed it. Dame Jenifer's eyes were always laughing at me, always following me with that quizzing expression which few men are heroic enough not to mind, and, perhaps, are no greater for such heroism, even if they may have attained to it

I grew romantic sometimes, and fanciful under the influence of that fan held out in constant beckoning to me. "I'll go up to her boldly and ask her what she wants, one day." Then I corrected myself of this vaunting humor, and said, with an inward laugh, "On my life I believe she would answer me!" But all the while—in some not-to-be explained manner—I felt falling in love with my ancestress, and thinking of old Sir Peter as very lucky in having suddenly become possessed of a treasure so rare as this lady with her feather fan. Then I would take up the real fan, and consider its beauties, and I was once even foolish enough to shake the pretty thing at the pictured owner and defy her, with all the airs of superior power which life and health and the possession of Heniker conferred. But I stopped short in my silliness. "Frightfully disrespectful!" I muttered. "After all, she is one of my grandmothers, and deserves my thanks, and she can only laugh at me now. But—but if this fan has not something to do with my destiny, I'll never listen to one word in favor of presentiments."

The cold Spring had suddenly left us. Our visit to Heniker had begun with gloom and the friendly consolations of great fires; but now, suddenly, Spring had cast aside her Winter garb; the trees were bursting into leaf so quickly that from day to day we recognized a glorious change. The plum-trees were whitening with bloom, and the cawings of the rooks in the elm avenues, where the ground was covered with a carpet of colored flowers—primroses, cowslips, golden cups, violets and blue-bells—were delights indescribable for the ear and eye.

My wanderings with my mother were prolonged till late in the soft evenings, and it was during one of those sweet, sauntering hours that I again talked to her of Dame Jenifer's story.

"What became of Jaspar Heniker, and his wife, Kate Cradock?"

"One day you must look over the Heiker letters. They will please you, for Kate and her friend wrote pleasantly to each other. Kate had children, and one of her sons married Jenifer's only daughter. But there was no issue from that marriage. Jenifer's son was to have married one of Jaspar's girls; but he had a spirit like his mother's, I suppose, and he would not fulfill what the mothers wished for. He took his wife from a noble family, and the place has come down to us in an unbroken line."

"I should like to visit Jaspar's home."

"It was somewhere near Whitesands. I have ridden there as a girl."

"And did Henikers live there then?"

"No. It was a low, long, rambling farm-house. Mr. Heniker has let it many years. He was the last, and was in India then. Since that he married a young widow, with a daughter, I think; but he never had any children of his own, so 'Dick Heniker,' as my father used to call him, was the last of Jaspar's descendants. The house was called Whiteacres Farm. Dick was a little older than me.

"I shall ride over there to-morrow," I said.

And when the morning rose, with all the promise of a Summer's day, I proceeded to keep my word—ordered Jessie, my favorite, out of the Heniker stables, and after breakfast mounted and rode away.

There is no more lazy enjoyment, and no one more luxuriates in this particular sort of pleasure than a thoroughly strong man; there is no gentler luxury than a Summer ride through a rich country on a good horse—a horse that seems to enjoy itself, and that appears to have some sort of sympathy with the master who rides through the flowery lanes and by the scented hedges, listening to the strong music of the skylark, rising from the short grass—from home to heaven—and feeding, as it were, on sights and sounds with a spirit-satisfying contentment, and a heart full of love.

In such a way I rode that sweet Spring day, under a sun as warm as Summer, with bright butterflies about my path, and the cuckoo with its sweet monotony almost persuading one in a long Summer's day that Time was standing still, and that there never was going to be aught but sunshine in our lives evermore. My way was through a fine rich country, with occasional breaks of picturesque beauty almost reaching to grandeur, where granite rocks rose high, and tangled banks of oak edged the clear waters of rivers which were spanned by wooden bridges, and flowed away among feathery fern-beds, and reflected wreaths of hawthorn flowers as they went along.

I reached Whiteacres at last—a farm standing amidst many inclosures, and having a few fine evergreens to shelter it. I found only one woman and a girl within. She was the farmer's wife. Three dogs rushed out at Jessie and me, but Mrs. Brooks pacified them, and then asked me what I wanted.

I told her who I was, and that I had a fancy to see Whiteacres.

"To whom does it belong?" I asked.

"It's a gentleman high in the army, Sir, who takes the rent—I can't tell his name. I know it sometimes. But I think he takes it for some one who is not of age."

"A Heniker?" I asked.

"Oh, no, Sir; they are all gone."

"Is there anything worth seeing in the house?"

"No, Sir. There were some ancient things, but they were all moved about a dozen years ago—just before we came here. There used to be more buildings out that way, but they were pulled down, and the stones used for repairs. There's old arches and window-mouldings round at the back in the walls of the wagon-house and piggeries, Sir, if you please to look at them."

This was all I got for my ten-mile ride, and thinking of how all things live their time and then pass away and are forgotten, I went back to Heniker.

At last the time came for us to go to London. My mother, in her childhood's home, had been living with me through many tender memories, but she seemed to put them aside as she packed up to go away, and in London she was all brightness, life and activity, and as proud of her sons as they were happy in their mother. The weather was radiantly bright, and our lives were full of as much enjoyment as life ever yields, and then there came an event.

My mother's friend, Mrs. Chester, had come to London to get dresses and make arrangements for a fancy ball which she was going to give at their home in Hampshire. Two daughters had come to town with her, and my brothers were upon me.

"Now, Heniker, which are you going to marry?"

To marry either of the Misses Chester did not appear a particularly easy thing to do; they were very grand personages, and kept me at a considerable distance, until I was discovered to have a ready pencil for drawing dressed-up figures, and a good fortune waiting in broad acres and the Three per Cents. By degrees—knowledge having made these advances—we became acquainted, and on familiar terms, and engaged to dance certain dances at the coming ball.

We all went to Shortlands, and the night after our arrival were all in the ball-room. Regimentals had been voted sufficiently brilliant dresses for military men, so I was provided with a costume. My brothers had chosen to be attendants on my mother, who was dressed to represent some character which demanded such appendages; and in the midst of a scene far too full of sparkle for me to write about, we stood, admiring, and, to some degree it is to be hoped, admired.

Next to the ball-room, which was crowded, there was another large room, which looked like a bower of fruits and flowers, lighted to perfection; and there a few of the guests, seated among high oleanders, and trained vines, and orange trees, were waiting, or resting, listening to a well-practiced band, and being reflected, with their surroundings, in long narrow mirrors. I stood in the entrance of this room, and saw in a mirror towards the end, on my right, the lady with the feather fan—Dame Jenifer, looking as much alive as when her wooing and wedding took place together and at once, in the old hall at my new west-country home.

I consider it no disgrace to declare thus publicly that I gazed with a breathless feeling of surprise, and a sensation so like fear, that I stood rooted to the spot, and most uncertain as to my eyesight; for on looking with determination round the room, and again at the mirror, the substance was not to be seen, and the shadow was gone.

"Don't you dance? Come here. I want to introduce you."

"Stop, Chester. There's a woman here with a feather fan."

"Fifty, I should think. Everybody has a feather fan. It belongs to a fancy dress."

"No, no; not *this* feather fan—let's find her."

"Nonsense! Won't you dance—"

"Only with the women who have feather fans—there she is again! Now—flesh and blood, I declare!—now, Chester, are you mad? What are you staring about? She's handsomer than Dame Jenifer a thousand times; and I'll get to the bottom of this if it's my grandmother's ghost in good earnest."

"Miss Clayton," said Chester, who had been dragged by me across the room, forcibly, "if you are not afraid of a lunatic—he is a great friend of mine!"

She burst into a low musical laugh. I felt sure she had seen my start of astonishment reflected in the looking-glass.

"This," said Chester, forgetting my change of name, "this is Alfred Pelham—Captain Pelham, I mean, I beg your pardon. He wishes to have the honor of"——

"Talking to Miss Clayton about her dress and feather fan," I said, interrupting my friend. And then all three indulged in a laugh, and Chester walked away to leave us to our mysteries. Upon which Miss Clayton and I sat down, for I was far too much in earnest for dancing. "Now, Miss Clayton, what made you appear here in that dress?"

"I chose it because I liked it. I made it with my own hands, helped by my aunt, Lady Ross, and her clever maid."

She spoke good-humoredly, like a child answering questions.

"Forgive me for keeping to my question. What made you choose it?"

"I have, at my uncle's house, a colored sketch of a lady on a sofa, with this sort of fan in her hand. She is not a very laudable lady, for we used to say that she cheated us out of a good inheritance by marrying the uncle instead of the heir. And so there was an evil saying that those who inherited from her should never prosper till the two lines were united. But there are no men Henikers left in the world now, and I have dressed myself like the old picture, with no evil feelings in my heart, but a moderate complacency only, which I believe not to be criminal."

She made this little speech with the drollest affectation of candor, and the glance of her pretty eyes was just Dame Jenifer's over again. I said, "And were the families never united?"

"Oh yes; Dame Jenifer's daughter married her old lover's son, and she brought the picture into the house. But that was of no use. Dame Jenifer's son carried on the elder line, and the old gossips meant that the two lines should become one."

"I have studied the pedigree, Miss Clayton. I thought Richard Heniker, of Whiteacres, died without children. Allow me to ask—Who are you?"

"Richard Heniker died in India. But he married his cousin, my mother, a widow—Mrs. Clayton. So when my stepfather, who was also my cousin, died, I was the only Heniker left in the world, and I was given to the guardianship of Sir James Ross, because his wife was my father's sister."

"And is Whiteacres yours?"

"Yes."

She rose up, and I took her across the room to Lady Ross. She introduced me as Capt. Pelham, and I said, under the protection of Lady Ross's presence, "I *was* called Pelham; but I had to take the name of Heniker last week." And then Lady Ross, who had learnt all about it, was so glad to know me, and while Mary Clayton colored crimson, I felt that the aunt had marked me down as "eligible."

I danced with Mary Clayton. I talked of Heniker, my beautiful mother, and Dame Jenifer's portrait. I introduced my brothers to her, and we set up a cousinly monopoly of the young lady, which lasted till they called her "sister," and I had brought to Heniker, as its new mistress, a new edition of "the lady with the feather fan."

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria's Italian Titles.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna declares that a statement published by the Florence *Gazette*, and according to which the Emperor of Austria was said to have renounced the titles of Grand Duke of Tuscany, Duke of Modena, of Parma, and of Piacenza, &c., &c., is destitute of foundation. The following, it declares, is the truth:

"In the Treaty of Peace with Italy, Venetia alone was in question, and the Emperor in no respect renounced his rights of succession, in the second and third line, which belong to Austria in virtue of special treaties of reversion concluded with the Italian Princes now dispossessed, and which reserves to the Austrian Crown eventual rights in the Principalities in question. Even if the dethroned sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, &c., had renounced their respective rights, which they have not yet done, it does not follow that Austria would renounce also, because the right of reversion which she possesses would in that case become stronger. However, in the peace negotiations which took place here, Italy did not, and does not now, make any demaud of that nature."

The Appointment of Baron Von Beust Sharply Criticised.

From the Vienna Wanderer, Oct. 30.

Was a personal change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs really the most urgent work to be undertaken? Assuredly not. The most skillful diplomatist, if he at present took possession of the Foreign Office, would speedily be compelled to admit that his appointment was made too soon, and that a great many things of more importance ought to have preceded it. The plans of a foreign Minister are never more than sketches, which, in order to be completed, require to be backed by a considerable national force; and this force can only be created by an internal policy. It is not from want of patriotism, but precisely because our conscience tell us that we are excellent and sincere patriots, we declare openly that no statesman on earth, no matter what name he bears, *can, under existing circumstances, pursue in Austria an energetic and consistent foreign policy.* There is not within the Empire a single foot of solid ground on which he might rely; *all is unsettled and called in question*, and the men possessing the most exact knowledge of Austrian affairs would be greatly embarrassed to form even an approximate notion of what our situation will come to.

Is Austria Thinking Only of Revenge?

From the Independance Belge, Oct. 30.

The number of those is great who are convinced that Austria only thinks of taking her revenge, *and that she is quite decided to recommence the war with Prussia as soon as she shall have recovered from the defeat which her armies have suffered.* The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is thought to have found his present Ministers too much resigned to the events accomplished in Germany; and being supported in his rancour against Prussia by the Archduke ALBERT, he resolved to appeal to the intelligence and activity of Baron DE BEUST. Some communications which that statesman had caused to reach the Emperor, as to the opinion of the Southern States, removed the last hesitation. M. DE BEUST is said to have demonstrated, in a paper drawn up for the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, that it only depends on Austria to resume her influence on all parts of Germany opposed to Prussian supremacy, and then to recommence the struggle under favorable conditions. Also, it appears that M. DE BEUST counts much upon the support of France for the execution of the projects attributed to him. *He is said to have emitted the idea of an alliance of the Catholic countries who would make common cause with Austria.* Finally, it is added, that the hostile attitude of Russia toward the Cabinet of Vienna has confirmed the Emperor in his approbation of M. DE BEUST's ideas. Russia is doubly disliked at Vienna, because she looks with disfavor on the measures taken by the Austrian Government in Gallicia, and because she is considered to have a too intimate understanding with Prussia. The fact of an alliance between these two Powers finds much credit at Vienna, especially since people have known that, thanks to the Cabinet of Berlin, that of St. Petersburgh has shown itself much more disposed to receive the pretensions of Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern. Rumors go even so far as to state that the marriage of Prince CHARLES with the daughter of the Duchess of Leuchtenburg is upon the point of being concluded. Also, it is added, the Porte would not have shown itself so accessible to the persuasions of the Prince of Roumania except for the intervention of the Czar and the King of Prussia.

How the Appointment is Viewed in France.

From the Constitutionnel, Oct. 31.

It is evident that the entrance of the King of Saxony's former Minister into the service of Austria *opens a new era for that empire.* From a general point of view, and setting aside all political combinations, the Vienna journals admit that the advent of a new man in a State which has in the space of eighteen years worn out so many Ministers and so many lines of policy, *is of a nature to awaken hopes.* Not being implicated in any of the systems hitherto followed, nor bound by the opinions of preceding Ministers, M. DE BEUST *will more easily overcome obstacles than would another bred in the traditions of the Vienna Chancery.* That which might be apprehended is that, after having succumbed as the King of Saxony's Minister in the struggle with Prussian policy, M. DE BEUST, placed in the midst of an Empire of the first rank, would allow himself to be led into a policy of rancor and revenge. There is every reason to think *that these fears are chimerical.* For some time now, the German journals have given information respecting the intentions of M. DE BEUST very reassuring as regards the peace of Europe. That statesman, in becoming an Austrian Minister, is said not to dream in the least of continuing the policy of the Saxon Minister. The treaty of Prague traces out for Austria the line of conduct which she has to pursue toward Germany; to leave the Confederation of the North to elaborate its organization, and to abandon to the States of the South the choice between an independent position and an alliance with Prussia. Having nothing to fear on her southern frontier and nothing to gain on her northern boundary, it only remains for Austria to devote herself to her internal consolidation, and to establish, by means of a progressive policy, concord and harmony between the various parts of the monarchy.

PRUSSIA.

Invention of New Weapons by the Inventor of the Needle-Gun.

Berlin (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

Industrious in his green old age as in his younger years, HERR VON DREYSE, the inventor of the needle-gun, has completed several new weapons, said to surpass the old ones in many respects. The first is a rifle entirely of iron, with a semi-circular hook where the butt-end ought to be. By the shoulder fitting into this horse-shoe-like termination the aim is considerably steadied, an advantage of no small moment for ordinary shots, especially in the thick of the battle. The barrel has a coating of some composite substance to prevent its scorching the fingers after several discharges. It is three pounds lighter and seven shillings cheaper than the present needle-gun, can be fired eight times in a minute, and in the hands of an experienced marksman hits a man at the distance of a thousand paces. In addition to this one we have another specimen from the hands of the same ingenious gunsmith, looking exactly like the first, only that the barrel is a little more bulky, and the bore proportionately wider. The projectile belonging to this latter gun tells at a distance of 1,500 paces, and, by bursting into eight pieces at the moment of striking, approaches in its effects the deadly execution done by the modern grenade. Ammunition wagons are as easily exploded by it as by shot thrown from a cannon, and, as its weight admits of its being carried by men of ordinary strength, it is this rifle to which, in the eyes of its originator, ought to be accorded the palm. The internal mechanism of both new rifles is that of the needle-gun in an improved form. One of the amendments introduced is the rapid retreat of the needle after piercing the *spiegel* and igniting the cartridge, which not only adds to the celerity of the discharge, but also protects the needle from being burnt. It is the practice now to supply every soldier with a couple of reserve needles. But a still more remarkable instrument for the prompt and artistic transference of an animate being from the state of life to that of death than any of the foregoing, has simultaneously with them left the famous workshop of Sommerda. This is a breech-loading double-barreled cannon, with the ammunition chest inserted between the two tubes, and semi-circular hooks, such as before described, fixed at the end. No more than one man is needed to work each barrel, the ammunition being propelled toward the gunner by a simple process, and falling into its allotted place directly the valve is removed. Each barrel fires off on an average four shots a minute, the two together accordingly discharging eight in that space of time. The few who have seen the new instrument in operation speak of the effect both morally and physically of its continuous volley as something tremendous. DREYSE has constructed specimens of different calibre, corresponding to the 3-pounders and 6-pounders of the Prussian service. A conical projectile shot from the heavier sort was seen to penetrate an iron plate two inches thick, and ignite the wooden frame behind, at 2,000 paces. For further details concerning these interesting productions we shall have to wait till they are more freely circulated among the public. For the present the few models extant are in the hands of the war-office, undergoing the strictest scrutiny by a special commission of artillery and other officers. Herr VON DREYSE was the only one who, while all the world were marveling at the merits of the needle-gun as demonstrated in the late campaign, was dissatisfied with the results obtained. As he is comparatively contented with his new efforts, I wonder what is the number of slain he counts upon?

A commission of Prussian naval officers and shipwrights will shortly leave for America to become acquainted with the latest improvements in the art. If the *Dunderberg* monitor has been really bought by this Government—a fact which, although asserted in the American Press, requires confirmation—Prussia has acquired the largest ram ever constructed.

ITALY.

The Plebiscite in Venice—Women in Padua Insisting on Voting.

Venice (Oct. 24) correspondence of the London Times.

The published total of the *plebiscite* in Venice and her island suburbs displays the remarkable result that there are about 10,000 more plumpers for VICTOR EMMANUEL than there are voters, according to the lists made out before the election. The scrutiny has yet to take place, and it is not improbable that a considerable number of votes will be rejected; but it is only fair to say that since the lists were made out many families who had emigrated for political reasons have returned, beside soldiers and sailors who were formerly in the Austrian service. The numbers are:

Number of votes given in Venice	34,004
Ditto, Murano, Burano and Malamocco	2,496
Total	36,500
The number of Si's given was	36,378
The number of Noes	7
The number of Null and Void	115
Total	36,500

Among the votes considered as null were certain which desired annexation to Italy under VICTOR EMMANUEL as a Constitutional King, but not his successors. This was perhaps the view taken by certain Garibaldians, who, indignant at what they consider the tameness of the Venetian population, left for Florence two days ago, declaring their intention of attempting to raise a revolution. If they have not seen enough of civil and political mischief their countrymen have, for the present at least, and they will not find it so easy as they imagine to reopen Italy's wounds. There will be an undersurface plotting, doubtless, for many a long day to come, but Venice will surely have enough to do in striving to gain her old position as an actively commercial city. There are constant complaints made against these hot-blooded Garibaldians, and it is time for the great and good man whose name they are dragging through the mire to speak out, and tell them that his Italy and their Italy needs healing, not irritation, and should be treated with tenderness rather than tumults. In spite of these public nuisances, the voting goes on steadily and triumphantly throughout the province.

The same unanimity may be expected throughout the whole province of Venetia; for those who might have wavered on a less urgent occasion are now determined to demonstrate what they delight to call the "mockery" of the election. A few of the most sensible citizens begin to see that a much greater and more decisive expression of Italian unity has been given than could ever have appeared without the *plébiscite*, and that their country has won a grander victory by the use of the ballot-box than if her armies had snatched Venetia from Austria upon the field of battle.

At Padua there was almost a revolution among the women of the city, who insisted upon their right to vote, and were appeased with difficulty. The whole population, including the children, were in a state of excitement, and it is very fortunate that rockets appear to have the power of carrying up into the air a quantity of the superfluous enthusiasm and dispersing it there. On the night succeeding the completion of the voting there was to have been a grand procession in honor of the political prisoners returned from the interior of Austria, but only one arrived, the others being detained by some mischance. The Piazza de San Marco was emptying fast of the crowds that had filled it all the evening, when about 10 o'clock a number of people were seen rushing together, and at once blue lights and white, red lights and green, began to throw a strange and unnatural brilliancy over the church, the tower, and the standards of Italy; there were cheers for the prisoners, VICTOR EMMANUEL, GARIBALDI, Italy, whose children they all are, and one for Rome, the capital of Italy. This is the direction taken now by the minds and voices of the more ardent seekers for Italian unity, this the object which yet remains to be attained.

At the time of the cession of Venice and Venetia I was informed on excellent authority that Gen. LEBŒUF wished to display the French flag, and yielded only to strong remonstrances. The whole affair has been so carefully conducted, and Italian sensitiveness so wisely protected, that it seemed better to leave this one mistake untold; but as the statement appeared in last night's papers, it must be noticed. There has been a very strong feeling throughout the transaction against the French, and the Venetians refuse to be persuaded that the Emperor has acted as a friend toward them. It is no exaggeration to say that the Austrians themselves would be more welcome in the streets of Venice than any, even the smallest, detachment of French troops, and the display of the French flag would undoubtedly have caused a riot.

FRANCE.

French Opinion of John Bright, and English Oratory and Politics in General.

The Paris *Patrie* sent one of its best writers to report the proceedings of the Social Science Congress at Manchester. We translate a portion of his first letter:

"I have just mentioned Mr. BRIGHT's name. It was at the Free Trade Hall of Manchester that I first made acquaintance with the man who is at this moment stirring up the whole United Kingdom. *I have rarely heard an orator more powerful, and never one more savage.* His language is fierce, bitter, provoking. If he spoke in a French assembly, above all, if his words were drowned in that frantic and unanimous applause which moves the firmest, *people would think themselves on the eve of a catastrophe.* It is true that these gatherings are not to be judged of with our temperament, and especially with the only lessons and indications furnished by our history. If, language apart, one could in these great manifestations forget for an instant that we are in England, the gesticulation of the speakers would remind you of the fact. The Englishman is partial to talking, as everybody knows; but he must renounce the great art of oratory so long as he does not correct those abrupt, jerking, angular movements of the arms and body which make him clearly resemble those unsightly puppets which children move by a string. JOHN BRIGHT is no exception to this description. In private conversation he is perfectly calm and gentlemanlike. Hardly does he get on the hustings when he resumes, and even exaggerates, the essentially national character. Perhaps it is owing to this that he exercises such vast influence on the multitude. The moment they perceive him they stamp with joy and impatience to hear him fling out the highly-spiced sarcasms, the raillery seasoned with abuse, with which he overwhelms the House of Commons—the House of which he himself is a member. In my opinion, JOHN BRIGHT, the great popular orator, is urged on. If he advances, and advances more and more, it is because he is driven. It is true, he marches at the head; but, so far as I have been able to judge, he is not so free and independent as one would suppose at first sight. *The more he advances the more Mr. Bright separates himself from the Commoners with whom he is in the habit of agreeing in thoughts and in votes.* He reaches what one used formerly to call in France, Radicalism—the Democratic aspirations which take no account of constitutional forms and requirements. *He may soon find himself separated, or nearly so, from his party.* On the other hand, that party is ever on the increase in the country. *The hands that labor are not all or exclusively machines.* They serve and feed intellect, and that intellect is in a fermentation which might appear strange to us, had we not witnessed 1848, and the explosion of universal suffrage. It is at Leeds, at Rochdale, at Glasgow, even more than at Manchester, that I have been enabled to form a correct idea of the exceptional situation created for JOHN BRIGHT. Here, as you know, thanks to the newspapers, thinking men abound, and everybody is engaged in politics. At Manchester, the *Times* and *Examiner* and *Guardian* are in every one's hands—those of the workingman, as those of the barister and the banker. Do not believe that this one side of the question between old England and the England of the future is one of which no account should be taken. Quite the contrary. In my judgment it is a symptom of the most reassuring kind. It is a blue spot in the horizon which one is apt to look upon as sombre; and you will admit that there are many and powerful motives for thinking so. In England nobody is carelessly sleeping on a volcano. If there are blind Conservatives and violent passions that undermine their power and their privileges, we find, on the other hand, intelligence ever awake, for which everything is an object of study; and the Englishman who studies examines thoroughly, with such liberty and such independence, all the problems presented to him, that the solution does not fail to occur to his mind. For him, politics may have their Gordian knots; but, above all, he dreads to have recourse to the sword of ALEXANDER to get at the secret. This is the great difference which exists between his temperament and ours; and this is the reason why the English people have never ceased to be conducted by intellects very sure of themselves, who had no fear of the most radical reforms whenever those reforms were judged necessary.

Newspaper Censorship in France.

Paris (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the London Herald.

It is announced that the Emperor has graciously relieved the *Evenement* of the sentence of suppression passed upon it. I have no doubt the statement is true, but have seen as yet no official confirmation of it. The minor functionaries of the Home Office do a great deal of mischief by their constant interference with ther Pess. Even the non-political journals are a prey to their persecutions. As most of these subalterns write themselves, one cannot help thinking that a little professional jealousy is at the bottom of these constant seizures of the *Evenement*, the *Soliel*, and other minor luminaries that carefully eschew the *periculosæ plenum opus aleæ* of politics. M. SARCEY, in the *Opinione Nationale*, who appears to be well up in the secrets of the prison-house, complains of the capricious way in which these non-political papers are treated—one day the utmost latitude and toleration are shown them; the next day they are treated with incomprehensible severity. Among subjects they are prohibited from touching are all those which relate to "social economy," and politics generally; but the definition is not easy. The editor of the *Evenement* had laid down a rule which ought to have kept him safe; he told M. SARCEY, "I have a right to print that the Emperor is in good health, but if I venture to say that His Majesty is unwell, that comes under the head of politics." The same editor relates that after the battle of Sadowa he had given a fancy description of it. He was summoned to the Home Office, and told he must not touch upon that subject. He asked why? Because it relates to social economy, was the reply. M. SARCEY complains that several articles of his have been stopped by the censorship (to which these non-political prints would appear to be subjected); he may therefore be somewhat prejudiced; but he has done good service in calling attention to the subject, as there can be no doubt that the Emperor would not for a moment countenance these petty persecutions on the part of subordinate functionaries who make such very bad use of the power vested in them.

THE NEW CONFEDERATION.

The New Union and its Promised Advantages—Effects of the Shutting out of Austria.

From the London Times, Aug. 29.

The King of Saxony has gone back to his States amid the enthusiastic cheers of his own people and the Prussian troops garrisoning his cities. In his proclamation, published at Dresden, His Majesty promises a good Government to his subjects, in so far as it may lie within his limited attributes, and engages to deal toward the new North German Confederacy, of which the treaty of peace made him a member, with the same uprightness and loyalty with which he stood by the old German Bund. To soften King JOHN's heart toward his victorious enemy, and to bring him to terms after three months' stubborn resistance, nothing, it is said, so powerfully contributed as an autograph letter of the King of Prussia. It was, probably, owing to the contents of this communication that His Saxon Majesty retained the power to employ a diplomacy of his own, though he will have to "regulate his diplomatic communications in conformity with the general basis to be laid down for the whole of the North German Confederation." In military affairs also the new Confederacy will settle the basis on which the Saxon army is to be reorganized. The essential point for the present is that the Prussians remain in actual possession of the principal strong places in the Saxon Kingdom, the capital itself not excepted.

The King of Saxony is the last to accede to the new order of things planned by Count BISMARCK for North Germany, and the ground is now laid for the edifice which the people and its representatives are to rear up. Already symptoms of a certain readiness on the part of the new subjects of Prussia to accommodate themselves to their changed destinies are perceptible, not only in the provinces, but even in the capitals, where hitherto contrary feelings so strongly prevailed—witness the address of the inhabitants of the City of Hanover to King WILLIAM of Prussia, published this day in our correspondent's letter from Berlin. It will not be long before the benefits of a real union will reconcile those people to the loss of that isolation which they called independence. The paternal Government of Hanover, as we stated on a former occasion, threw every obstacle in the way of trade by opposing the construction of a bridge on the Elbe opposite to Hamburg, and that of a railway between Bremen and Bremerhaven, simply because it fancied by such measures it could favor the commerce of its own harbors, advancing Harburg at the expense of Hamburg, and setting up Geestemunde to the detriment of Bremen. The commercial affairs of the new Confederacy will, it is to be hoped, be conducted on more liberal principles—at least if we may judge from the enlightened policy always followed by Prussia at the head of the Zollverein or Customs' League, a combination in which some of the States refused to join, and to which the old Bund remained a stranger to the last.

The need of commercial association gave the impulse to political union in Germany. When the treaties of 1815 made it into one country, her territory stretched all across the Continent from the Baltic and the German Ocean to the Adriatic at Trieste, and into Italian lands as far as Riva on the Lake of Garda; for Austria had entered the Confederacy, not only with her German dominions, but also with Istria and South Tyrol. Besides these outlets across the Alps, Austria had in her power to throw open her broad Danubian lands to German enterprise, and extend the trade of the fatherland to the Black Sea. Her narrow views of political economy and the blind selfishness of her manufacturers, however, soon estranged Austria from all German interests, and when efforts were made for a commercial unity of Germany from 1818 to 1833, she allowed Prussia to organize the Zollverein, and thereby to take a social initiative which could hardly fail to ripen into political ascendency—a course which led first to the tender of the Imperial Crown to King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. by the Frankfort National Assembly of 1848, then, by a variety of steps, to that collision of interests between the two great Powers which culminated in the battle of Sadowa. That victory has shut Austria out of Germany, and thrown the latter country into the power of Prussia. Commercial unity has now become a condition of existence for the whole of the North German Confederacy, and is more than likely to be extended to that portion of Mecklenburg which hitherto kept aloof from the Zollverein on the grounds of stolid conservatism, and the Hanseatic cities, Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen, whose free ports were open to all comers on the principles of the most liberal commercial policy. The impulse given by the North cannot, as a matter of course, be resisted by the South; for all the efforts of the Bavarian and other Governments to withdraw themselves from Prussian interests and follow the fortunes of Austria, even as late as 1864, foundered against the loud expression of popular will, and the Zollverein always ended by being reconstituted on its original basis. Whatever relations those Southern States may hereafter establish with the Northern Confederacy in political matters, they can certainly have neither the power nor the will to break loose from those commercial engagements which have done so much for the material prosperity of the common country. Austria alone is now altogether out of Germany—ousted politically by the peace of Prague, but commercially self-excluded by her bigoted protectionism.

This estrangement of Austria from Germany at a time in which the fatherland has made such rapid strides toward complete unity cannot fail to give rise to serious reflections in the minds of German economists. Austria was out of the Zollverein, it is true, and the Austrian ports in the Adriatic, no less than the mouths of the Danube, were closed against German enterprise; but the hope of winning Austria over to the liberal views of the North had never been given up, and, on the contrary, in every act establishing a Customs' League between the German States a clause was invariably inserted empowering Austria to join the Union at her pleasure upon certain conditions, and in accordance with the engagements contracted by the Union itself with other European States. It was in the boundless resources which Austria had it in her power to throw open to German trade and industry by her Adriatic ports and by her Danubian possessions that lay the strong hold she had to the very last upon German sympathies, in spite of the retrograde system to which she was wedded, and the variety of non-German connexions to which she was often compelled to sacrifice German interests. The spell of that Austrian influence is now forcibly broken, and the boundaries of Germany, even after the absorption of the Southern States, will be fixed by the Giant Mountains and the Alps. Austria is turned out of Germany; but the latter for her own part is cut off from the East and from the Southern Seas. All the vast opening made in behalf of German enterprise by the spoils of Germany and by the subjection of the Baltic and Germanic coasts to one sceptre, can scarcely make up for the single loss of Trieste. We have often expressed our opinion that, even after a political separaiton between Prussia and Austria, something, at least, like a commercial alliance was indispensable to both countries; and we are still convinced that, in spite of the vindictive and rancorous feelings with which those two Powers parted, their estrangement will not long be proof against the pressure of material interests. It is not, indeed, easy to see where Austria is now, or whither she is tending. A further drifting to the eastward, or a total dissolution of her Empire may await her; but her German Provinces, together with their dependences on the southern slopes of the Alps and on the Adriatic shores, will always remain, and these, whatever may be their political destination, will always be claimed by Germany as a legitimate field for her commercial enterprise. In her treaty of peace with Italy Austria stipulated for a renewal of her commercial compact with that country of 1861; but the contracting parties reserved the power of re-arranging those relations on a more liberal footing. Views of a more enlightened commercial policy may begin now, although late, to gain ground at Vienna, and the new intercourse which that Cabinet aims at opening with the statesmen wedded to the policy of Count CAVOUR must necessarily be based on the very broadest principles. On the other hand, the good understanding between Prussia and Italy rests also on the most satisfactory basis; and were the estrangement of Austria for any length of time to close against Germany the outlets of the Danube and the Adriatic, German enterprise could still hope to open new channels in the same direction by joining hands with Italy across the Helvetian Alps, and by forwarding that railway over the Gotthard, the Luckmanier, or the Splugen, which has so long engaged the attention of the Italian Government. A renewal of the Zollverein Compact throughout Germany, North and South, and an agreement with the Swiss Cantons as to the line to be followed, would open to Germany all Italy with all her ports in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic—Genoa, Venice, Ancona, Brindisi—and the way to the East, independently of all the good-will and friendship of Austria. And were at some future time Austria and Germany, no less than Switzerland and Italy, to understand and endeavor to promote their true interests, there would be nothing to prevent such a freedom of commercial intercourse between them all as might join all the Northern with all the Southern ports, and make the railway lines of the Brenner and the Sommering, of the Gotthard and the Splugen, into as many channels for the world's free traffic.

The Celebration of Mexican Independence—The Emperor Maximilian Participates—His Personal Appearance.

One of the editors of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* writes to that paper from the City of Mexico, under date of Sept. 24, as follows:

Independence Day in Mexico occurs on the 16th of September. It is just like the Fourth of July in the United States, only it did not happen on the same day. The occasion of which we are writing was the fifty-sixth anniversary of the revolution of 1810. The night preceding the eventful day was dark and gloomy, while the rain came pouring down most copiously; notwithstanding this, however, the Palace, the building of the Civil Prefecto, the residence of the Archbishop, and many other public and private buildings, were elegantly illuminated; the poor people mustered in great force, and perambulated the streets through the torrents of rain all night, singing all sorts of patriotic songs, and shouting *Viva la Libertad*. Early in the evening the Mexican brass band of fifty instruments assembled under the great portal on the south side of the Plaza de Armas, and played several national airs which were lustily cheered by the assembled multitude.

At daylight the next morning, heavy salvos of artillery made the city tremble, while a mighty burst of music on the Plaza Mayor, from the three great military bands of the city, mustering over one hundred and fifty instruments, told that the great event had arrived. Soon appeared upon the plaza between five and six thousand well-dressed and well-disciplined soldiers, and between thirty and forty thousands and citizens, men, women and small children. An immense canopy had been erected, extending from the central entrance of the Palace to the central or main entrance of the great Cathedral. The long lines of French, Austrian and Mexican infantry, with their glittering arms and gay uniforms, were massed in solid columns; also the cavalry and artillery closed up as much as possible, in order to make room for the citizens.

At the appointed hour the Emperor and the Attaches of the Imperial Household, the prominent officers and Ministers of State, Marshal BAZAINE, Generals of Division, Orders of the Grand Cross of Mexico and Guadalupe, Veterans of the Revolution, and an escort of the Palatine Guard, formed into a procession in the Palace and escorted His Imperial Majesty MAXIMILIANO to the doors of the great Cathedral, where he was met by the Archbishop of Mexico with his assistants, who administered the Sacrament publicly, in the presence of the assembled thousands. His majesty then entered the Cathedral, while the Austrian band, with sixty-two instruments, played "God save the King." A throne, surmounted by a crown, had been placed upon the great altar of the Cathedral. To this the Emperor mounted, first kneeling as he stepped upon the altar, then rising and crossing himself. All things being in readiness, the solemn and imposing service of the *Te-Deum* was performed, in which the great choir and organ of the Cathedral joined. As the notes of the deep-toned organ, with the numerous voices of the choir and priests, pealed forth, rose and rang through and among the lofty arches and columns of the great assembly room, while ten thousand souls listened in breathless silence, the scene was impressive even beyond description.

This service being closed, the procession reformed and proceeded back to the Royal Palace, under the canopy which had been erected for the purpose. In the Palace His Majesty ascended the throne in the Gallery de Iturbide, where he was surrounded by the distinguished members of his *Corte* and Ministers of State, according to rank and etiquette, and by the direction of His Majesty the President of the Council of State proceeded to deliver an appropriate address. At the close the Emperor distributed decorations and medals to soldiers and civilians for distinguished services. In the evening His Majesty, in his private carriage, visited the principal public places of the capital, accompanied by a small escort.

We presume we should disappoint our readers should we close this portion of our account of the celebration without giving them a pen-sketch of the personal appearance of the Emperor. We had a good view of His Majesty, both in the Cathedral and as he returned to the Royal Palace. He appeared on the occasion in military costume, remarkable for its plainness, richness, and elegance. In the Cathedral, and as he returned to the Palace, we thought the expression of his countenance remarkably sa . He seemed to be cogitating upon the many uncertainties and few certainties of human hopes and ambitions; but he doubtless feels, so far as this Empire is concerned, that had he good backers, he would exclaim, *Vota vita mea.* But lacking or failing to receive *true* support, he may feel entirely different. In person, His Majesty is a noble specimen of *physique*—his manners decidedly elegant and graceful. He stands very erect; is over six feet in height, well proportioned, and has a proud bearing. His features are well defined, though the expression is rather more that of a handsome man, than the bold, strong features of a fine looking statesman; still his profile has the least touch of Roman, and partially redeems the placid expression of a front view of his face. His forehead is high, not remarkably broad, and somewhat retreating; the front part of his head is quite bald. In complexion he is remarkable fair, with light hair, which he parts in the centre, and yellowish whiskers, which he wears quite lond and parts in the centre under the chin—also wears a mustache. His eyes are a deep blue, not very prominent, and rather close together. The upper and back portion of his head is quite high and prominent, showing considerable veneration and self-esteem. As he was born on the 6th of July, 1832, his baldness is premature. His walk and general carriage was manly and graceful, but did not strike us as being proud and imperial. In other words, it did not seem to say, I, MAXIMILIAN, own this country and the allegiance of its citizens. The immense gathering manifested much eagerness to obtain a glimpse of His Majesty's person, but during the whole day we never heard one single "*Viva el Emperador Maximiliano.*" We felt very much like giving him a cheer, but being a stranger in a foreign country, didn't like to start the move or "go it alone."

All the theatres were chartered by the Government, and thrown open to the public. At 3½ P. M. a bull-fight came off—this too was free. Over 10,000 spectators crowded into the immense amphitheatre; even the roof swarmed with eager eyes, gazing down upon the arena of combat. Thousands coming too late to get in went away disappointed, because they could not get even a glimpse, so great was the throng to behold this exhibition of national amusement which Old Spain has bequeathed to Mexico, and which now is more popular in this country than

Spain. The festivities of the day were terminated by a truly grand and imposing pyrotechnical display on the great Plaza at 8 o'clock P. M., which were witnessed by fully 50,000 people. We say it to the credit of this people, that although we were all over the city, and saw a great many very *merry* persons, we saw no drunken rows and bloody fights, ending in arrests, fines and imprisonment. There could not have been less than 300,000 people throughout the entire day, yet all "went merry as a marriage bell."

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Second Annual Meeting—Letters from Generals Grant, Sherman and Howard—Addresses of Gen. Rawlings and others.

One hundred and thirty officers were in attendance at the first day's meeting of the second annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday. It was stated that letters had been received from at least five hundred officers who had signified their wish to become active members of the Society. The first meeting of the organization was held at Raleigh, N. C., July 25, 1865. Last year two divisions also met in Chicago, to the number of two hundred and fifty.

On Wednesday morning committees were appointed, and the general routine business transacted. In the afternoon the following letters, from General officers who could not be present, were read by the Secretary:

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1866.

DEAR ANNUAL: It is with great disappointment that I have to announce, at the last moment, my inability to attend the meeting of the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee" on the 14th inst. I find that it will be impossible for me to be absent from this city for the present for so long a time as it would take to go to Cincinnati and return. I regret not being able to attend the first meeting of a Society composed in whole of the officers of the army which formed my first command in the late terrible rebellion, and with which I felt myself identified to the end of its service. When my command was less than an "army," it was composed of troops which formed the nucleus of the Army of the Tennessee in its organization into an army. It was the first army I had the honor to command, and to the end of the rebellion it was an integral and important part of the force which I had the honor to direct, though through the ablest and most distinguished officers of any service. It is a proud record the Army of the Tennessee gained during the rebellion. As an army, it never sustained a single defeat during four years of war. No officer was ever assigned to the command of that army who had afterward to be relieved from duty or reduced to a less command. Such a history is not by accident, nor wholly due to sagacity in the selection of commanders. Again, permit me to express, through you, to the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee," my deep regret at not being able to be with it on the interesting occasion of its first meeting.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

To Brevet Maj.-Gen. M. F. FORCE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 5, 1866.

Lieut.-Col. L. M. Dayton, Secretary of the Society "Army of the Tennessee," present:

DEAR COLONEL: On the 19th of October I had the honor to accept an invitation to be present at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., to attend the meeting of your Society. At the time I presumed, of course, that I would be here about that time, but since have received orders that will carry me far away from Cincinnati at the time proposed for the meeting. It is, therefore, out of my power to fulfill my promise, which I assure you is a great disappointment to me. I approve most heartily of the object and purposes of the Society, and shall hope, at some future time, to share its pleasures and associations. Time is already spreading its vail over those events in which we shared, and to us, the survivors, alone is allowed the privilege of lifting that vail and revealing its mysteries. While memories last, we can never forget the events about Shiloh, Vicksburgh and Jackson; nor those about Chattanooga, Savannah and Raleigh, in which the old Army of the Tennessee bore so prominent a part; and I hope and trust the younger men, who have longest to live, will see that those living scenes be transmitted down to the future in colors as bright as blood will portray. But of all things what pleased me best was the noble confidence and good feeling that always pervaded in that army, from all its successive commanders down to the lowest private. And now that the war is over, and peace supreme, that same confidence and good feeling remains the same bright ornament to the civilian as it was to the soldier.

Wishing the Society every success in its most meritorious purpose, that its present meeting may be a most happy reunion of fellow-soldiers and friends, and that many of the same sort will follow,

I am, as ever, most truly your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

LETTER FROM GEN. HOWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1866.

Col. L. M. Dayton:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your kind invitation to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and also a Missouri paper, containing your invitation to Gen. SHERMAN and his acceptance. I delayed a reply, hoping I might be able to arrange my work so as to be present with you on the 14th inst., for it would afford me intense gratification to meet the old friends and companions in arms again, but having had my vacation, and finding an accumulation of important matters that must be attended to as soon as possible, I yield to a sense of duty and reluctantly forego the enjoyment you and others are sure to derive from the reunion.

Many and many are the times I have recalled our Western campaigns and battles, and never without boasting of the wonderful bravery and endurance of our army. In the providence of God we are already scattered over the broad land, and never may be permitted to meet again in one place. Yet while memory lasts, and men continue to honor noble deeds, a soldier of the army that GRANT and SHERMAN and MCPHERSON commanded will be recognized among our people. He will need no other badge of distinction than this simple fact, that he performed his part from Donelson to Chattanooga, from Dalton to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Savannah, and battled with the enemy and the swamps of the Carolinas. You will have with you a galaxy of noble heroes—LOGAN, BLAIR, WOODS, the three SMITHS, LEGGETT, HAZEN, CORSE, FORCE, FULLER, and a host of others; and I know all will join me in a warm tribute of gratitude to the bold, hearty, indefatigable volunteer soldier who has given us all so great distinction, and asks no other honor than that he belonged to the army whose memory you cherish to-day. Say to all, God grant, my fellow-soldiers, that we may do this well, and work out His purposes as we have been able to do in the past, and that we may all one day meet where we believe MCPHERSON, RANSOM, HARKER and the rest of the Christian soldiers now are. Truly yours,
O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.

Letters were also read from Gen. William B. Hazen, Gen. Frank P. Blair, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. Geo. Meade, Gen. G. H. Thomas, Gen. A. N. Williams, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. W. T. Hancock, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. K. Knox, Gen. C. W. Fisher and Gen. F. Y. Hedley.

GEN. RAWLINGS' ADDRESS.

In the evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to listen to the public addresses. Gen. E. NOYES, in behalf of the resident officers and of the citizens generally, extended to the officers of the army a welcome to the city. After reviewing briefly the glorious history of the army, he said in conclusion:

"Such is the record of the Army of the Tennessee, in remembrance of which I am directed to bid welcome to those living heroes to-night. And our people do not forget those unreturning brave, your companions in arms, who made the last sacrifice which a patriot can make for his country, and whose lives are inwrought with the great unyielding bulwark of the nation's defence. In memory of the dead, with high respect and profound gratitude for those who survive, surrounded by your old banners, and in this place where you have come to touch our hearts together once more, you are thrice welcome to the homes and hearts of the citizens of Cincinnati."

Gen. RAWLINGS was then introduced, and delivered the annual address. He gave a lengthy and vivid history of the army through all its campaigns; and alluded to the spirit of patriotism and devotion which characterized the people throughout the protracted struggle. Of the prominent officers who have been connected with the army he said:

Gen. U. S. GRANT, foremost among the military men of the age, your first commander, accords to your fidelity, to your skill, to your courage and prowess, his world-wide reputation, a reputation that raised him from the command of an army to the command of armies, thence with increase of reputation and rank to the command of all the military forces of the United States, where his reputation still increased and honors still thickened around his brow, but none since so bright as Vicksburg.

Lieut.Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, master of the art and and science of war, whose fame as a military leader and strategist is not excelled in the annals of warfare—your second commander—he too accredits to you a reputation that raised him to the command of armies, with increase of reputation, of rank and of honors.

The loved and lamented Major-Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON, individualized in his country's history, and up to the time of his glorious death among the foremost of its illustrious defenders—your third commander—achieved his great military reputation in the Army of the Tennessee, and always seemed to share it with every soldier in it. These soldiers while they live will take care of his memory; and our country's history will never be so abridged as to exclude his name and fame. He was the only army commander on the National side who fell in battle. He, too, was raised to a higher command—a higher than GRANT or SHERMAN—to the command of that army of immortals, the spirits of our martyred dead. Their white tents are pitched in and around the Celestial City. Reputations do not suffer there, nor honors ever fade.

That illustrious soldier, Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD—your fourth commander—had achieved a national reputation for his splendid fighting in the Army of the Potomac, and as commander of the Eleventh Corps in the West before he came to command you. You kept bright his military fame, and he cheerfully accredits to his command of the Army of the Tennessee, his advancement to a Brigadier-Generalcy in the United States Army. His humane and christian character, his high reputation as a soldier, and the confidence he would inspire throughout the country, pointed to him as eminently fitted for the head of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and to this position he was called.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, that daring and intrepid soldier of volunteers, who carved his name with his sword as high upon the column of fame and to be as long read there as any army commander of the war, was your fifth and last commander. He was emphatically one of yourselves, and was with you from the fiery fight of Belmont to your muster out. When MCPHERSON fell he succeeded temporarily to the command, and fought the day's battle just as MCPHERSON would have done had he lived. With the same pride you point to him as one of your representative commanders. He accords to your bravery and courage his high military reputation. With the end of war and advent of peace, he went with you into civil life.

In the siege of Corinth the right wing of the National forces, comprising all but two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, may boast the honor of being commanded by that distinguished soldier, Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS. His military reputation is as solid as the fact of the great rebellion itself, and will endure as long.

Major-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, the hero of Stone River, achieved a reputation in the command of troops of the Army of the Tennessee at Iuka and Corinth, that gave him increase of rank and lifted him to the command of the grand old Army of the Cumberland.

Major-General E. O. C. ORD, Commander of the Army of the James in the battles and campaign that ended in the surrender of LEE, had distinguished himself in the command of the troops of the Army of the Tennessee.

SHERIDAN, than whom in the front rank of the world's heroes none stand in advance of, if he did not belong to the Army of the Tennessee, he served with it under its first commander. The English press style him the Desaix of the American civil war. But we style him more than Desaix. DESAIX brought upon the field of Marengo 6,000 men, and with them turned defeat into victory, while to the field of Opequan SHERIDAN's horse brought only SHERIDAN, whose genius alone retrieved the disasters of the day, and from defeat snatched victory.

The objects of the organization he described as follows in the concluding portion of his address:

Such, gentlemen, is a brief presentation of the career and character of the Army of the Tennessee. There are many conflicts and combats reflecting honor upon the National arms and upon those engaged in them, scarcely or even incidentally alluded to. To collect and preserve reports of all the battles, combats, skirmishes and reconnoissances, with the names of the organizations or detachments of troops engaged, and of the officers commanding in them, of the Army of the Tennessee, would be an object worthy your consideration.

They were in defence of the nation and the integrity of the whole Union. And if this National Union of ours is to be perpetuated, the herois achievements of the national soldiery, not only of the Army of the Tennessee, but of all the national armies who contributed, in an equal degree, to the nation's triumph, must be commemorated—commemorated as the deeds of WASHINGTON and his compeers, as those of the heroes of 1812, and as those of our countrymen in the war with Mexico, they were all alike under the national flag.

The objects of your Society are to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which was one of the chief characteristics of the Army of the Tennessee, and which gave it such harmony of action and contributed so much to its glorious achievements in our country's cause, and to hold in sacred trust the fame and glory of the officers of that army who fell on the field of battle, or in the line of duty; or who, since the war have been, or may hereafter be, stricken down by death, and to cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names in honor to their posterity; and to relieve, by the voluntary contributions of its members, whenever brought to their attention, the families of such officers who may be in indigent circumstances—all such families having a claim upon the generosity of the Society.

Your dead line the banks of the great Mississippi and its tributaries, and sleep upon every field of conflict in which you were engaged, along the line of the weary march, and in the cemeteries of hospital and of home. To cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names in honor to posterity, and to relieve their distressed families as far as we are able, will be to us not only a work of love but of Christian duty. The Bible commands forgiveness of our enemies, but never forgetfulness of our friends, and in heaven's plan for the restoration of man to the high esteem from which he fell, life eternal, remembrance of and belief in the efficacy of the sacrifice made are especially required. We know the greatness of the sacrifice made that the nation might live; we appreciate its efficacy, and will not forget the dead, the sacrificed.

What have the dead, the sacrificed, viewed as individual men, gained by this? Nothing. But, viewed in the aggregate with other men as constituting a nation, in the life and perpetuity of which, under heaven, is involved the highest destiny of the human race, in giving up their lives that the nation might live and be perpetuated, they have gained the end of their existence here and returned to their God.

We will never forget them, but labor to preserve the record of their virtues, their deeds of devotion and self-sacrifice, that it may pass to coming generations so bright that each successively may be inspired to emulate it, and forever preserve and perpetuate the national life and virtue. The nation will never forget its dead, nor those dependent on them. If it should, it would be like the forest oak girdled in midsummer. The Spring would come, but with it no sap to send forth its leaves in beauty again. Dangers would threaten the nation, perils would environ it, but there would be no patriotism to send forth soldiers in its defence—there would be no voluntary offer of lives that it might live. But the nation will not forget them.

The address was listened to with great interest, and frequently applauded. At its close the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Col. LUMBARD, and "Sherman's March to the Sea" by Col. CHURCH. After which T. BUCHANAN READ, Esq., read an original poem, entitled "Men of Tennessee."

GEORGIA.

The Report and Resolutions of the Committee of the Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment.

The report and resolutions of the Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature of Georgia, to whom was referred the proposed Constitutional Amendment, we give in full below. The correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "It is understood that the report was written by Hon. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee. Mr. MOSES, though a new member last year, exhibited much industry and tact and talent in legislation, and is looked upon as one of the most influential men in the House."

The report is as follows:

Your Committee have serious doubts as to the propriety of discussing the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

They are presented to us without the authority of the Constitution, and it has occurred to us, that as the dignity and rights of Georgia might be compromised by a consideration of the merits of the proposed amendments, that the proper course would be to lay them upon the table or indefinitely postpone their consideration without one word of debate.

We shall depart from this course only so far as to give the reasons which, to our minds, forbid discussion upon the merits of the proposed amendments.

The argument resolves itself into a few simple propositions.

1. If Georgia is not a State composing a part of the Federal Government known as the Government of the United States, amendments to the Constitution of the United States are not properly before this body.

2. If Georgia is a State, composing a part of the Federal Government, known as the Government of the United States, then these amendments are not proposed according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and are proposed in such a manner as forbids this House from acting on or discussing the merits of the amendments.

In discussing these propositions we will endeavor to establish,

1. That Georgia is a State of the United States, coequal with all the other States of the Federal Union, and, therefore, entitled to all the rights and privileges of any and every other State under the Federal Constitution.

2. That these amendments have not been proposed in either of the methods required by the 5th Article of the Constitution.

We do not propose to discuss whether any political organization, except a State of the Union, can constitutionally consider amendments to the Constitution, because by the fifth article proposed amendments become a part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress! With this citation we shall dismiss what seems to us to be a self-evident proposition.

It might with propriety be said that the affirmative of the second proposition; Is Georgia one of the United States? might rest upon the fact that the Constitutional Amendments proposed have been submitted to the Legislature of Georgia for ratification or rejection, but in view of the fact that the Radical Party, now dominant at the North recognizes the status of the seceding States as States whenever such recognition is necessary to a surrender of rights, and denies the proposition whenever the recognition is essential to their maintenance, it may not be out of place to recur to the history of the Federal Government in order to define the relation of Georgia to the several States of the American Union.

Neighboring States certainly have no inherent right to control the political condition of each other, this being the case, thirteen States formerly colonies of Great Britain formed a political alliance and established a Government called the United States of America. Georgia was one of the original thirteen, certain political powers were delegated to the General Government, and several other powers reserved to the States respectively.

The delegated powers were expressed in a written instrument called the Constitution of the United States, and the power of the General Government to legislate in any way upon the interests of the several States composing the Union is derived from that instrument, either by express grant or by necessary implication.

Georgia was clearly a State when the Union was formed, for she was one of the original States by whom the Government was created.

Georgia then being one of the original States, has never ceased to occupy that relation to her sister States unless by the Constitution, either expressly or by implication, she has reserved to herself the right to secede, or vested in the Legislature or some other department of the Government the right to eject her.

Did Georgia have the right to secede?

Georgia supposed that when the General Government ceased to answer the purposes of its creation, that she had a right to secede, and did in fact endeavor to withdraw from the Federal Union, in conjunction with ten of her sister States. The remaining, or non-seceding States, declared the Union to be perpetual and indivisible, but failing, under the Constitution, to find any power to coerce a State, Congress resorted to the eighth section, in which the legislative powers are defined, wherein the power is given to Congress to suppress insurrection, and on the 29th of July, 1861, passed an act entitled "An Act to provide for the suppression of rebellion against and resistance to the laws of the United States, and to amend an act passed Feb. 28, 1795."

Under this and similar acts the military power of the United States was called forth designedly not against the States, but to suppress insurrection by the people within the States. The United States Government uniformly refused to recognize the acts of secession as State acts, but treated them as the acts of insurgents rebelling against the authority of the United States. Under this political aspect of the case, no war was ever declared by Congress, (which is the only department that could declare war,) because a declaration of war would have recognized the practical right of secession.

The war should have necessarily been declared against the Confederate Government as a foreign Power, and the relations which the States composing the Confederate Governmen would have borne to the United States, or remaining States, when conquered, would have been entirely dependent upon such terms as should be embodied in the treaty of peace which might be made between the contending Powers.

Instead of recognizing secession and declaring war, the Congress of the United States passed the act referred to for suppressing insurrections, whenever, in the judgment of the President, the laws of the United States could not be enforced by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.

How long did the power of the President continue to employ the militia of the several States, and the land and naval forces of the United States? So long as the cause which called it into existence continued—no longer. What was that cause? This act and all acts passed by Congress on the subject declares that it was to suppress insurrection when it should be so formidable that the laws of the United States could not be enforced by ordinary judicial course, and this fact was left to the judgment of the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws of the United States are executed.

The President, by proclamation, has declared the rebellion suppressed, that peace reigns throughout the United States, and that the laws can be enforced by ordinary judicial course. In other words, that an insurrection did exist on a part of a portion of the people of the several States of the Union; that that insurrection has been suppressed, and that the whole people of these States are now (as a portion of them always have been,) ready to yield obedience to the laws of the United States.

No treaty followed the suppression of the insurrection, because a Government does not treat with individuals, and the Government of the United States throughout the whole of this contest, has refused to treat it as a contest with States; and again, because the people hitherto charged with being in insurrection were citizens of States already bound together by a compact known as the Constitution of the United States, which has never been abrogated or overthrown, and has lost none of its vitality by an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow it, and which is therefore now the supreme law of Georgia. By virtue of its powers, the Congress of the United States, acting upon the theory of the indivisibility of the Union, treated the State as a State in the Union, and under the fifth section, first article of the Constitution, declares:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be in this amount, according to their respective members," did, on the 5th of August, 1861, enact "That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be apportioned to the States respectively in the manner following: The State of Georgia, $584,367 33, and a proportionate amount to each State and Territory of the United States;" and on the 15th of July, 1862, "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States! the Districts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida were constituted the Fifth Circuit of the United States."

There are several other acts passed during the rebellion deriving all their force from the Constitution, wherever it defines the legislative power of Congress over the States in the Union, which but for the fact that these States were regarded as in the Union would have been wholly inapplicable to them.

The whole theory adopted by Congress and the Executive, and maintained throughout the entire war, was this: The Union is indissoluble; the practical relation of the States to the Federal Government is interrupted by a rebellion. The whole power of the Government must be used to suppress the rebellion, that the States may be restored to their practical relations with the Federal Government. Had the people in the disaffected States retired peaceably to their abodes under the proclamation, the States would have been immediately restored to their practical relations, and this result followed whenever the President declared the rebellion suppressed. Wherever the laws could be enforced in the ordinary judicial course, the Union was restored, and the Constitution proclaimed the relation of the States to the Federal Government, rendering legislation on the subject by Congress not only unnecessary but unwarranted.

We have thus endeavored to show that the right to secede is denied by the General Government, and its construction has been maintained by the sword, and is submitted to by all the States.

Has Congress the right to eject a State?

The powers of legislation are defined in the eighth section, and no power is given to Congress to legislate a State out of the Union; and while by the third section of the fourth article, the Congress may admit a new State formed out of the territory of the United States or foreign territory, there is no clause of that instrument by which Congress or any other power can transform a State into a territory.

Then as Georgia was one of the original thirteen States which formed the Union, and could neither withdraw from it or be legislated out of it, her Federal relations being only suspended during the rebellion, she must necessarily continue to be one of the United States, and as such, her relations to the Federal Government, and to her sister States, is defined by the Constitution of the United States, and this relation cannot be changed, nor the terms of the Constitution altered in any way, except in one of the modes provided in that instrument by the States themselves.

2. Are these amendments constitutionally proposed. By the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States, two modes are prescribed for proposing amendments. One by application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States to the Congress. The other by a vote of two-thirds of the Congress. If proposed, they become amendments when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be directed by Congress.

Have these amendments been proposed by two-thirds of the Congress of the United States? Georgia, in conjunction with her sister States, by the 1st Section 1st Article of the Constitution, declared that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The second section prescribes the mode of reëlecting members of Congress, and declares that Georgia shall have at least three members of the House of Representatives and two Senators, and that her representation shall be increased from time time on a certain basis therein named, upon which basis of representation she is now entitled to seven members in the representative branch.

By the fifth article it is provided that she shall never be deprived of her equal suffrage in the Senate without her consent. Thus, by the Constitution of the United States, in virtue of which instrument alone has any other State or Government any right to interfere with her external or internal political relations, the Senators and Representatives of Georgia form an integral part of the Congress of the United States. The same reasoning applies to the other ten States whose practical relations to the Federal Government were for a time interrupted; they were like Georgia, either original States, by whom the Government was created, or States since admitted upon terms of equality under rules presented by the original thirteen.

During the war Congress could be constitutionally convened without the representation from these States, because they were voluntarily absent and the States failed to elect representatives. It was for this reason that the amendments abolishing slavery were constitutionally proposed, and in ratifying them Georgia yielded no political principle, a material sacrifice was demanded of her, and she laid it as a peace offering on the altar of our common country.

Since the reorganization of the State Government Georgia has elected Senators and Representatives. So has every other State. They have been arbitrarily refused admission to their seats, not on the ground that the qualifications of the members elected did not confirm to the 4th paragraph 2d section 1st article of the Constitution, but because their right of representation was denied by a portion of the States having equal but not greater rights than themselves. They have in fact been forcibly excluded, and inasmuch as all legislative power granted by the States to the Congress is defined, and this power of exclusion is not among the powers granted expressly or by implication, the assembly, at the capitol, of Representatives from a portion of the States to the exclusion of the Representatives of another portion, cannot be a constitutional Congress when the representation of each State forms an integral part of the whole.

This amendment is tendered to Georgia for ratification under that power in the Constitution which authorizes two-thirds of Congress to propose amendments. We have endeavored to establish that Georgia had a right in the first place, as a part of the Congress, to act upon the question: "Shall these amendments be proposed?" Every other excluded State had the same right. The first constitutional privilege has been arbitrarily denied, and therefore the second should be promptly declined.

Had these amendments been submitted to a constitutional Congress, they never would have been proposed to the States. Two-thirds of the whole Congress never would have proposed to eleven States voluntarily to reduce their political power in the Union, and at the same time disfranchise the larger portion of the intellect, integrity and patriotism of eleven coequal States.

Had they been constitutionally proposed, even then the Legislature of Georgia, acting for itself, never would, as it never will, ratify an amendment by which the State will be shorn of political power, and a portion of her best citizens branded with dishonor.

If we have been successful in establishing our premises, the conclusion necessarily follows that Georgia can only act upon this question as a State, one of the members of the United States Government; that as such State these amendments are not properly before her, not having been proposed by a constitutional Congress; and to act upon them when proposed in any other way would be to participate in setting aside the Constitution, and to establish as a precedent that the mandates of the Constitution are subordinate to the will of the Federal Legislature. The evil is directed to Georgia to-day—to-morrow, in some other shape, when a new party gets into power, it may be directed with equal force against States now free from its influence.

In recommending that these amendments be rejected for the reasons stated, your Committee are animated by no captious spirit. If material sacrifices were demanded to produce harmony, Georgia would in the future as in the past, stand ready to make the offering; but, in the opinion of your Committee, the State should not yield her constitutional rights, even though her citizens may, thereby, have to endure further privations.

Individual wrongs will pass away with time, but the overthrow of the Constitution is an enduring evil. If need be, let us wait and suffer, but let history teach the lesson that, under the Constitution, the States of this Union are co-equals, and that any war made to perpetuate the Union, in its utmost success, can only maintain the States in their original relations to each other.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Georgia declines to ratify the proposed Amendment adding a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

B. A. THORNTON,
Chairman Senate Committee.
J. J. GRESHAM,
O. L. SMITH,
JAMES DICKEY,
R. M. PARIS,
R. A. ROWLEY,
Chairman *pro tem.* House Committee.
R. J. MOSES,
JOHN DODDS,
WM. A. McDOUGALD,
J. A. McWHORTER,
LEWIS P. DOZIER,
HIRAM L. FRENCH,
THOS. B. CABANNISS,
JESSE A. GLENN,
W. H. MALLOE,
THOS. W. J. HILL.

The Action of the Legislature—A Southern Journal's Protest Against its Hasty Rejection of the Amendment.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 12.

We have noticed that some of the interior papers of this State were beginning to manifest considerable uneasiness over what they have pleased to term the delay of the Legislature in giving an emphatic rejection to the proposed Constitutional Amendment. It was required, says one, to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, which would be made to suffer by every moment lost in evincing a determined opposition to that measure. Their wishes have been complied with—the Amendment has been rejected. Some may think this a master stroke of policy—a few may have personal reasons for so doing—reasons of which they cannot wholly divest themselves in forming an opinion on a public measure of this kind; but there are many others we are convinced, who do not. They believe, on the contrary, that *now, if ever, the people of this State have the strongest inducements to proceed slowly and cautiously*—not to jump at any conclusion, but first to weigh every circumstance, even to the smallest—to view the situation from every standpoint, and strike such a balance between the good and evil presented as will enable them to decide understandingly and in accordance with the dictates of experience and enlightened wisdom. We share in this opinion, and have no object in concealing the fact. There is something to be learned from the result of the late elections, which all, and especially the people's representatives at Milledgeville, should have learned and acted upon, if they would advance the best interests of the State. The fiat of the Northern people has been promulged, and it was well worthy the earnest study of every one. There is no possible chance of its being misunderstood. By the light of such facts as these, those who run may read. There is to be no change in Congress—the same relative party standing is sustained—the Democrats have been repudiated—a telling verdict rendered against the Administration and in favor of the Congressional policy, and the leaders of party, who were at any time lukewarm in support of the Union, are unequivocally declared unfit, unsafe to be trusted with the management of the Government. These are facts which no one will presume to deny. Could we have been better employed than in studying their true meaning? *To us they signify not a victory for the violent extremists of the North—not malice toward the South—but that the masses of the North honestly believing*—whether right or wrong, it is not our province at present to inquire—*that the security of the Government requires more than mere acquiescence in the decision of the war*, are resolved upon having it. What of reason there may be in this demand, which we contend is fully and clearly set forth in the Constitutional Amendment—whether they may not be able to carry their point against the combined opposition of the South, and whether this opposition may not be the immediate cause of increasing that demand—are not fitting questions for snap judgment, and should have caused our legislators to ponder well before taking this step. In this respect there can be no two opinions among those who have not already established a reputation as injudicious advisers. Those who urged them to proceed immediately, and in a spirit of defiance, hurl back this amendment *in toto;* the good with the bad, the objectionable with the unobjectionable, have all along mistaken the temper of the North; they have been deceived in the past, and are to-day as wide of the mark if they really expect anything better from their advice being accepted. They may derive pleasure in thus displaying their obstinacy and relentless hostility to everything emanating from the party that cast the war vote, and insisted that there should be no cessation of hostilities until the authority of the Government was thoroughly reëstablished. All this moy serve their pride, and perhaps win for them a temporary popularity; but as sure as fate it *will prove the most unprofitable undertaking they ever engaged in*,—unprofitable and injurious *alike to them and hose they profess to serve;* and the day is not far distant when they will be compelled to acknowledge it.

There has been too much blundering already through this damnable haste in rushing upon evils without counting the cost, before their real nature is perfectly understood by the people, and it was the duty of their representatives whose grave responsibilities made it incumbent on them to approach the Amendment with calmness and moderation; to show in this way, if in no other, that they are sincerely desirous of appeasing, and not of inciting the passions of the dominant party.

We did not expect the acceptance of the measure—we did not think such an event so much as probable, but we had a right to look for it to receive becoming consideration; to at least have a comparison instituted between the present peace and security offered thereby and a doubtful future, which may open up a Pandora's box of evils.

Declination of a Candidate for Congress.

ROBERT H. TATUM, who has been mentioned as a candidate for Congress in the Georgia Seventh District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. WILLIAM T. WOFFORD, has declined in a letter in which he says:

I have no idea that I would, if elected, be recognized by the authorities at Washington. I am not prepared to take any test oaths; if I were, I would not be worthy to represent a Southern constituency. I was not *per se* a Secessionist. I stood on what is commonly called the "Stephens Platform;" but when Georgia seceded I was a Georgian, and seceded also. And as a member of the Legislature, and as a citizen of Georgia, I did all that was in my power to maintain our independence. The only two sons that I had old enough for the service demeaned themselves with credit in the Confederate army—one of them was in the last battle fought in South Carolina, the other was in a Northern prison, (or hell,) frost-bitten and very nearly starved to death. But when Georgia was surrendered up to the Federal authorities, I surrendered also. By the fortunes of war, I have been divested of my negroes and other valuable property. I, in good faith, accepted the situation, because I could do no better. On the 12th day of June, 1865, I availed myself of the provisions and benefits of the amnesty oath. If I could be elected and admitted to a seat in Congress, by taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution framed by our fathers, I would feel honored—would accept the trust and to the utmost of my ability represent the interest of this (once) great republic. But under the circumstances, I must be permitted to most respectfully decline becoming a candidate.

Hereby tendering to my friends who have solicited me, my unfeigned acknowledgments for the interest they have manifested in me behalf, I am, respectfully, &c.,
ROBERT H. TATUM.

The Labor Experiment in the South—A Georgian's Experience with Both Black and White.

The farmers in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., have an Agricultural Club, which meets monthly to compare notes and discuss the questions in which the members are interested. At the last meeting the following paper upon the subject of farm labor, from one of the leading citizens, was presented:

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the commencement of the year I employed as many negroes as I thought necessary for the cultivation of my lands, but in consequence of them being dissatisfied, dismissed them, thinking I could procure others in their places. In this I was disappointed, and after repeated efforts to obtain other negroes, and failing, offering to pay them $12 50 per month. I was induced to try white labor. Consequently I wrote to my brother-in-law, Major N. W. SMITH, in New-York, to send me fifteen white laborers, which he did, thirteen men and two women. They arrived in Augusta on the 15th of March, I paying their passage to Savannah by steamer, and then by railroad to Augusta, at $25 each, and then was to pay them at the rate for men $12 50 per month, and for the women $8.

At the expiration of the first month their wages were paid them, and they insisted that their wages should be raised for the men, $15 and for the women $10; notwithstanding they had made a contract for the first mentioned amount before leaving New-York. I agreed to do so, as they worked very faithfully. Their rations were corn bread and bacon; as they were unaccustomed to the corn I gave them occasionally rye and wheat bread with fresh beef, also vegetables, such as peas, turnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, as soon as I raised them. I also furnished them coffee, likewise their bedding, they furnishing their own clothing and paying their doctor's bill. At the end of the second month several of the best workers among them insisted on their wages being increased still higher, two of them $17 per month, and one, who acted as a gardener, to $25. I put up the wages of the two to $17, as they were the best hands, and the gardener I dismissed; several of the others left; one of the women I made cook and wash for the men.

About that time a company was formed in Augusta for the purpose of introducing white labor here. I became a member, and went on to New-York as agent of the company and brought on a hundred laborers. I selected nine or more out of those, having made contracts with them in New-York for $12 50 per month for men and $10 for women. I found in a short time they were dissatisfied with their wages and increased them to $15. By this time the weather became rather warm, of which they complained; they also seemed dissatisfied with such rations as were furnished them; I therefore discharged them all, except one, whom I still have. I then was able to procure a few more negroes. I further found that the last emigrants did not work as well as the negroes, even at higher wages and better fare. I have thus far entered minutely into my experiment with white foreign labor, and will now give you my views. The laborers are obtained through companies established in New-York, called Emigrant Companies.

They put forth pamphlets and handbills, containing terms, and offering to furnish any number or class of laborers, and of all nationalities, fresh from emigrant vessels. Instead of this, however, when they receive an order, they send out runners and gather up the dregs of the City of New-York, and all such as they can pick up and make from three to ten dollars per head on each furnished. They charge both parties, the employer and employe, the former for furnishing laborers and the latter for getting situations. They bind both parties to contracts, which might do in the North, but we have no laws to enforce such contracts in the South, and as there is no honor in such characters, I look upon those companies and most of the laborers as complete swindlers, and the sole object being to make all the money they can out of the South, the societies by furnishing them, and the laborers by obtaining a free passage to the South.

The Emigration Company in Augusta suspended its operations on the 23d of June, after sustaining a loss of over $3,000, and I do not recollect a single instance where any one of the laborers complied with his contract. Many of them behaved very badly and ran away from the Company, and from parties to whom they were hired by the Company, which placed the Company in a very unpleasant position. My opinion has always been that our slaves were the best laborers for the South, while they were slaves, that could be obtained; but after being liberated, and acting so unfaithfully, as many of them did, I thought if a class of white laborers could be introduced that would act faithfully, they would stimulate the negroes to exert themselves more, and it would be the means of restoring the labor so much needed, and of showing the negroes that we were not entirely dependent upon them for labor; that in a few years our country would be filled by an honest, intelligent and industrious class of laborers, who would become identified with us, and become tenants and owners of lands, and our now drooping country again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose, in pouring forth its rich productions under the tillage of more skillful and intelligent labor.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, I, as the pioneer of this move, felt some pride as being in some degree instrumental in aiding our oppressed and down-trodden South, to arise and take a high position, despite the cruelty and oppression of our enemies. But I have been disappointed in my feeble effort, but not discouraged. I believe that white labor can and will be successfully operated with here as farm laborers, as much so as in factories. If the States will make suitable laws for the introduction into this country, send agents to Europe and select the laborers and ship them directly to Southern ports, have the contracts entered into for two years, with a penalty if they failed to comply, and with an additional penalty to punish any persons that might interfere in any way with the laborers, then we might operate successfully, and not until then. As for getting laborers from Emigrant Companies North, it will be attended with disappointment, vexation and loss.

Respectfully,
JONATHAN M. MILLER.

BEECH ISLAND, Nov. 3, 1866.

Commodore Stockton and the Conquest of California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 10.

Commodore ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, whose death in his 70th year is announced by telegraph, filled a larger place in American history than is commonly known, and was memorably associated with the conquest of California.

In October, 1845, Commodore STOCKTON was sent with a reinforcement to the squadron on the Pacific coast, stationed here under command of Commodore SLOAT, in anticipation of the war with Mexico, for the purpose of taking possession of California. He arrived at Monterey on the 15th of July, 1846, eight days after Commodore SLOAT had caused the stars and stripes to be hoisted at Monterey, and had proclaimed California henceforth a portion of the United States, and seven days after Commander MONTGOMERY, of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, had hoisted the American flag on the Plaza in San Francisco. SLOAT's action, although precipitated by the fact that FREMONT and the Bear party revolutionists had raised the flag of independence, was not too soon to prevent the seizure of California by the British, who had a fleet off the coast watching events with that object in view, and only waiting for the arrival of Admiral SEYMOUR to consummate it. If he had not taken the responsibility of acting when he did, the rich prize of California and the control of the destinies of the Pacific coast which it secures, would have been lost to the Republic irrevocably. SLOAT had indeed been too slow, and dispatches were even then on the way from Washington recalling him. On account of some jealousy or distrust he had declined to have anything to do with the battalion of FREMONT and GILLESPIE, and was glad to give his fleet in charge of STOCKTON and return East. STOCKTON, more energetic and willing to take responsibilities, assumed command of the land forces, invited FREMONT and GILLESPIE to take service under him, and initiated vigorous measures to complete the conquest of the country. On the 23d of July, when SLOAT sailed for home in the *Levant*, he dispatched the *Cyane*, Commodore DUPONT, to convoy FREMONT and his battalion of mounted riflemen to San Diego; a week later he sailed himself on the *Congress* for San Pedro, leaving the *Savannah* at Monterey and the *Portsmouth* at San Francisco. The *Congress* left a small force at Santa Barbara, who took possession unhindered. STOCKTON learned at San Pedro that CASTRO and PICO, leaders of the native party who contested the possession, were at Los Angeles with about 1,500 men; but although his force was much inferior to this, and he had only six small ship guns, he proceeded to drill his sailors and marines, and resolved to strike such a blow as he could, practicing meanwhile such feints as were calculated to give exaggerated ideas of his strength. CASTRO sent Commissioners to treat with him; but STOCKTON mistrusted his motives, demanded unconditional surrender, and finally, on the 11th of August, marched with 500 men to Los Angeles, which he reached that night. CASTRO sent a courier, says TUTHILL's *History of California*, "kindly to warn them that the town would prove their grave if they entered it. STOCKTON hastened the courier back, with word to the General to have the bells tolled at 8 in the morning, for at that time he should enter. He kept his word, but CASTRO did not want to superintend any funeral ceremonies. Breaking up his camp he disbanded his forces and fled to the Province of Sonora." STOCKTON immediately took possession of Los Angeles, where he was soon joined by FREMONT. He had now received official notice of the existence of war with Mexico, and proclaimed California a Territory of the United States, organized a Territorial Government, with himself at its head, called for popular elections, garrisoned the places he had occupied, and returned to San Francisco, where the few inhabitants gave him an enthusiastic reception, meeting him with a procession at the landing and indulging in various festivities.

But Commodore STOCKTON's work was not yet over. Gen. FLORES, who had surrendered at Los Angeles, broke his parole, organized a new opposition, retook Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, called on the people to rally for the expulsion of the Americans and the restoration of California to Mexico, pronounced all who refused to take up arms traitors, and ordered the banishment and despoliation of all American residents who had aided the invaders. STOCKTON sailed again, in the *Congress*, for San Pedro, whither the *Savannah* had preceded him. Capt. MERVINE, with 320 men, was repulsed in an engagement with a large body of mounted Californians, and STOCKTON, though he afterward landed in the face of 800 of the enemy, was obliged to reëmbark for San Diego on account of the impossibility of obtaining supplies. The *Congress* grounded as he entered the harbor of San Diego, and just then the enemy attacked the town. STOCKTON landed all the men that could be spared from the ship, defeated the enemy and saved the town. He established a camp there, built a fort, and while training his men and making bridles, saddles and shoes, awaited the movements of FREMONT, who, with 160 volunteers, was looking for horses at Santa Barbara and Monterey. At this time he heard that Gen. KEARNEY, who had arrived in California by way of New-Mexico, had been defeated at San Pasqual, and was surrounded by a superior force. STOCKTON sent 250 men to his relief and KEARNEY soon joined his forces to those at San Diego. The Commodore tendered him the chief command, which KEARNEY declined. The allied forces then started on the long and hard march to Los Angeles. They met and defeated 1,000 or 1,200 of the enemy at the River San Gabriel, whipped a portion of the same force again near Los Angeles, and again took possession of that town. FREMONT, at the north, had increased meanwhile his force to nearly 500 men, and after a variety of adventures had concluded on his own account the treaty of Couenga, which ended the war, and virtually completed the conquest of California. Although in making the treaty FREMONT had assumed powers that properly belonged either to STOCKTON—under whose authority he had raised his battalion—or to KEARNEY, his military superior, those officers recognized it for the sake of peace. STOCKTON afterward gave FREMONT a commission as Governor of California, thus originating the dispute with KEARNEY, which resulted finally in a verdict from a military tribunal reversing STOCKTON's decision giving FREMONT precedence of KEARNEY. STOCKTON sailed for the Mexican coast at the conclusion of peace in January, 1847, and here ceased his direct connection with the affairs of California. He is doubtless entitled to the honor of being regarded as the foremost man in securing the conquest of the State, for without his prompt and energetic movements, and his ready assumption of responsibilities, SLOAT's proclamation could not have been enforced without a much greater expenditure of life and treasure, if indeed delay had not cost us the country altogether. STOCKTON returned to the East in June, 1847. Two years afterward he resigned his commission in the navy, and in 1851 was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New-Jersey. While a Senator he established a claim to be long remembered in the ranks of the most philanthropic by securing the passage of a law to abolish flogging in the navy. He resigned his seat after two years' service, and has ever since remained in private life, concerned alone with his railroad and other business interests, though taking a quiet part in Democratic politics. His name is borne in California by one of the principal streets of San Francisco, and by one of the most prosperous towns of the interior, and will always be identified with the history of the State.

Swill Milk in San Francisco—Reported Good Results from its Disuse.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of Oct. 15, states that on the 18th of September an order prohibiting the use of still-slops, or swill, as food for milch cows passed the Board of Supervisors, and a day or two afterward received the signature of the Mayor and came law. The *Bulletin* says:

"The number of deaths in the previous week, of children under 5 years of age, was twenty-five. In the following week, when families were avoiding milk and many milkmen had discontinued the dangerous custom, the deaths declined to seventeen. In the week ending Sept. 29, the caution of the public and the comparatively few instances of the use of swill being persisted in, reduced the deaths of children to fifteen. A week later the vigilance of the Police and the first arrests had shown even some of the most obstinate ranchmen that the order would not be allowed to become a dead letter, and the death of young children declined still further and numbered only thirteen. This day the Health Officer reports the same low number for the week ending Oct. 13. The discussion of this subject, therefore, appears to have contributed to saving the lives of 42 children already, and the last two weeks the saving has been at the rate of 12 a week. That this change is not owing to any great alteration in the general health of the city may be gathered from the fact that deaths from croup and diphtheria are the same in this week's report as in the fatal one first named, and last week's report showed one more. The deaths from diseases which might be directly caused by bad milk from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 by the weekly reports were respectively, 14, 10, 10, 4 and 3; from croup and diphtheria, 2, 4, 1, 3 and 2; from other diseases, 9, 3, 4, 6 and 8. There never was an instance of a social reform bringing about a more unlooked for and immediate good than the agitation of this milk question—and the records of the Health Office are a better justification of the course of the Board of Supervisors than the testimony of all the scientific men in the world."

The New Navy Uniform.

The new uniform regulations of the navy go into effect on the 1st of December next. The body-coat and cocked hat are restored for foreign service, but it is not obligatory upon officers in the United States to procure or use either of them. All regular officers are required to procure epaulets, and their use upon the ordinary frock-coat, with sword and sword-knot, constitute the full-dress uniform for general duty and official visits. Volunteer officers, whether on home or on foreign service, are not required to procure either the body-coat, cocked hat or epaulets. Officers in their social intercourse in the United States, upon occasions requiring them to appear in evening dress, are authorized to wear a body-coat made according to the prevailing fashion, of navy-blue cloth, with five navy buttons on each breast, and with the device of rank and grade on the ends of the collar.

In the shoulder-strap ornaments, the following changes have been made from those now in use:

The Admiral is given four silver stars, with a gold foul anchor under the two outer ones; the Vice-Admiral three silver stars, with a gold foul anchor under the centre one; the Rear-Admiral two silver stars, with a silver foul anchor in the centre; the Commodore a silver star in the centre, with a silver foul anchor at each end; the Captain a silver spread-eagle, with a silver foul anchor at each end. For the other grades of line officers no changes are made.

Staff officers wear the same description of strap as the line officers, with whom they have relative rank, with the following exceptions:

In the Medical Corps the anchor is omitted; in the Paymasters' Corps an oak sprig is substituted for the anchor; in the Engineers' Corps a device of four oak leaves in the form of a cross is substituted; in the Naval Constructors' Corps two live oak leaves and an acorn are substituted; for Chaplains a silver cross is substituted; for Professors of Mathematics a live oak leaf and an acorn are substituted.

The form of the cap is changed. The diameter of the top is the same as the base, with a gradual slope from the front to the back of the cap.

The cap ornament for all commissioned officers, line and staff, with the exceptions noted, is a silver eagle (same as on the Captain's strap,) standing on a gold foul anchor in an inclined position. The naval constructors, chaplains and professors of mathematics wear the device upon their shoulder-strap in the present gold wreath. Third assistant engineers wear four oak leaves in the wreath.

Epaulets are the regular navy epaulet—the same for line and staff—with the devices used on the shoulder-straps upon the frog of the epaulet. The length of the bullion and the width of the straps, crescent, &c., varies for the different grades. The changes in the sleeve ornaments are as follows:

Admiral, one-inch gold lace between two strips two inches in width; Vice-Admiral, two strips of gold lace one inch wide, above one strip two inches wide; Rear-Admiral, one two-inch and one one-inch strip; Commodore, one two-inch strip; no change in sleeve ornaments for other grades.

A Spectator of the Surrender of Cornwallis.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Hamilton, Ohio, has a relic of the past. It exists, or rather, he exists, in the person of an old negro, familiarly known as TOM. A regular, genuine African negro is TOM; not one of the half-colored evidences of Southern civilization, but a thorough, Guinea negro, with the thick lips and black nose betokening his origin, and with all the eccentricities of speech, action and manner characteristic of his race. He was brought to this country in a slaver, some time near the close of the last century, though at what precise time it is difficult to say, as TOM's ideas regarding dates are rather confused. Indeed, it is impossible to fix upon his precise age. In reply to a query upon this point he "reckoned he must be 'bout five hundred." But, judging from other data, it is probable TOM is somewhere between ninety-five and one hundred years of age. He was present at the surrender of CORNWALLIS, which occurred in 1781, or eighty-five years ago. He says he was "right smart of a boy" at that time; and allowing his "right smart" to be ten years, it would make TOM ninety-five years old, which is probably not far from the actual age of this venerable and veritable descendant of Ham.

The chief interest attaching to TOM is the fact that he was present at the historical event above named, where he saw Gen. WASHINGTON, of whom his recollection is quite distinct and his admiration intense. He is duly sensible that there are few now surviving who witnessed that scene, and it confers upon him no small sense of importance. He was owned at that time by a planter living in the vicinity of Yorktown, whither he had been brought soon after landing from the slaver at some point on the Carolina coast. As might be expected from the nature and character of the African, the imposing display attendant upon the surrender made a deep impression upon his memory, and he relates with considerable minuteness the details of the affair. The red coats of the British particularly struck his fancy, and he describes with much gusto and satisfaction the ceremony of "grounding arms," giving an illustration of the ceremony with his iron-pointed walking staff. WASHINGTON passed near where TOM was standing on the occasion, mounted, he says, on a white horse, and looking "mighty grand." From his earnestness and minuteness of description, it is clear TOM is a truthful witness. He is still stout, considering his advanced age, and bids fair to live out another decade of Winters. In pleasant weather he passes much of his time sunning himself in front of a saloon on High-street, whose friendly proprietor provides him with a comfortable arm-chair. He has a highly developed taste for whisky, and no one need complain of his refusal of an invitation.

Queen Emma at San Francisco.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from the *Alta California* of the 7th ult.:

"Yesterday, at the invitation of Brig.-Gen. FRENCH, commanding the Second Regiment United States Artillery, Her Majesty Queen EMMA visited the Presidio to witness the drill of Light Batteries A and M of that regiment. The hour appointed was 11:30 A. M., at which time all was in readiness for the reception, but Her Majesty did not make her appearance until 30 minutes P. M. She was accompanied by her usual suite.

Immediately upon her entering the enclosure, the flag was run up, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired by Battery A, (Gen. TIDBALL,) and the music from the Second Artillery Band bade her welcome. Gen. FRENCH and Staff rode forward to meet her, and accompanied her carriage to the position assigned for it, where the exercises could be seen to the greatest advantage. Soon after, the order being given, both batteries formed in column, passed close to the royal party at a walk, and then broke into column of twos, and passed again at a gallop. The appearance of this portion of the review was very fine, and elicited the applause of all the spectators. Afterward, all the movements of light artillery were gone through with, and with a rapidity truly wonderful; men and horses were like a machine, moving with the precision of clock-work. The firing was very rapid, especially from Battery M, (Col. PENNINGTON,) which consisted of four 10-pounder Parrott rifled guns, and the unlimbering and limbering up the guns was done so quickly that one could scarcely detect the operation.

After this was over, and the guns were once more in line, Her Majesty and suite, accompanied by Gen. FRENCH and staff, drove close along the front of the batteries, and returned by the rear, in order to have a nearer view of the men, horses and the pieces, and she was loud in her expressions of admiration at the sight she had just witnessed and at the admirable discipline of the command. Soon after the troops were dismissed, and Her Majesty returned to the city, highly delighted with her visit, one of the most pleasant since her arrival in San Francisco.

As the drill was somewhat of a private affair, but few were present to witness it; those who were there, however, were amply repaid by witnessing a drill such as is not seen often. Both the batteries reviewed were distinguished in the late war; Battery M wears on its guidon the name of nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged.

The Portsmouth Navy-Yard—Present Condition of the Vessels Building There—The Addition to the Yard.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Portsmouth, N. H., under date of Nov. 13, says:

"The civil engineer at the Navy-yard is busily engaged in submitting to the Bureau of Yards and Docks plans of the dwellings on Seavey's Island, recently purchased for the purpose of extension of the Navy-yard, opposite this city. There are twenty-two houses on the island, some of which will make comfortable quarters for officers, who, with their families, are now at board in Portsmouth and Kittery. The excellent water front at this island will prove a fine spot for laying-ships, though the great depth of water will make it expensive building sea wall, but the improvements are so much needed that doubtless Congress will appropriate several hundred thousand dollars for the wants of the newly-acquired territory. The island is now connected with the yard by means of a wooden bridge, and probably ere long another bridge will be constructed with a railway track, so that materials can be transported easily from the centre of the yard to all points on the island.

Work at the yard seems greatly to have fallen off. On the stocks are the *Minnetonka*, which is about two-thirds calked, and can be launched in the Spring, or earlier if needed; the *Passaconaway*, iron-clad monitor, on which work is suspended, and the *Illinois*, of same class with the *Minnetonka* and *Piscataqua*, and upon which no work is being done. At the wharves lie the *Piscataqua*, nearly completed, as far as machinery is concerned, (she is a fine steamer, over 300 feet long, measuring 2,490 tons, new tonnage,) and the new steamer *Contoocook*, on which work is nearly suspended. The other vessels, which have been at sea, are the gunboat *Galena*, which has been repaired; the steamer *Pawnee*, which is being repaired and her engines worked, after extensive repairs upon her boilers; the *Maratanza*, repaired and in ordinary; the frigate *Minnesota*, on which a slight amount of work is being done, and the *Muscoota*, under survey. Quite a force of mechanics are at work in the floating-dock, making repairs upon the upper works, &c. The deck, having been built eighteen years ago, requiring now some repairs and renewals. The *Vandalia*, receiving-ship, has been housed over for the Winter.

Capt. THEO. P. GREEN, late Ordnance Officer of the yard, having been detached, left on Saturday to take command of the steamer *Powhatan*. He is succeeded by Commander WILLIAM G. TEMPLE.

Presentation of a Bust of Richard Cobden to the Philadelphia Union League.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes the following correspondence, and states that the handsome bust of the great English Liberal, RICHARD COBDEN, referred to, has reached that city, and now adorns one of the drawing-rooms of the Union League.

No. 1,711 SPRUCE-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1866.

J. Gillingham Fell, Esq., President Union League, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: When recently in London, Mr. JAMES MCHENRY consigned to my care a superb bust of RICHARD COBDEN, with the request that I should, in his name, present it to the Union League of Philadelphia.

Mr. MCHENRY cherishes the most agreeable memories of the attention which he and his English friends received during their brief stay in our city, last Autumn, and as a slight evidence of his regard, asks the League to accept the bust of the great English Liberal and friend of American institutions. I remain, your obedient servant, LEWIS H. REDNER.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

James McHenry, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by the Board of Directors of the Union League, of Philadelphia, to thank you on behalf of the League, for your tasteful liberality in presenting our Association with an admirably-executed marble bust of the great English Liberal, RICHARD COBDEN, which was presented to us through Mr. LEWIS H. REDNER. COBDEN's name is as widely known and as deeply reverenced in America as though he had been one of our own statesmen. Every American, who looks into the sculptured face of COBDEN, feels that he is looking into the face of a friend; and it would not have been within the ability of any one to have presented us with a work of art for which we could have been more truly grateful than that which you have so generously bestowed. We shall never forget how firmly COBDEN advocated the theories and the practices of our form of National Government while we were testing their merits through a long and prosperous peace, nor how staunchly and hopefully he threw the powers of his vast intelligence on our side, when our popular institutions were enduring a trial of civil war that few monarchies of Europe could successfully have resisted. One of our deepest sorrows is, that the profound statesman whose image you have set up among us did not live to share our triumph, and to point his prophetic finger at the fulfillment of his memorable predictions.

We have placed COBDEN's bust in the most frequented room of our house, where it has been a centre of interest and veneration since the day of its arrival, and where it will continue so to be when time has tinted and mellowed its noble lines, and removed the memory of the man to that historical distance at which the whole world will be able to take in the gigantic proportions of his intellect, and the lofty height and purity of his moral nature.

You, particularly, Sir MORTON PETO and your other English friends, have left behind you many kindly feelings in the hearts of our members, and many pleasant remembrances of your brief visit to the League House. Its doors will always stand open to receive you, should you revisit America, and there will be hundreds of hands within the doors, to make you as welcome as though you were passing the threshold of your own house.

With my best wishes for your continued health and happiness, I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

The State Department's New Building.

All the offices of the State Department are now in working order at the new building, Fourteenth and R streets, Washington. The disbursing, consular, passport, and Territorial (and domestic letters) offices, together with rooms for keeper of the rolls, laws, &c., and the proof-reader and packer, are located on the lower floor. On the first floor, south side, is the grand reception-room, richly furnished in green and gold. It contains the picture of the Bey of Tunis, an oil-painting, presented to the Government by the Tunisian Embassy when here. The Secretary of State's private office communicates with the reception-room. Each of the Assistant Secretaries has a room on either side of the entrance to the reception-room. An ante-room, the Chief Clerk's office, and the Diplomatic Clerk's office are also on the first floor. On the second floor is the pardon and commission office, (where the great seal of the United States is kept,) the offices of statistics, emigration, examiner of claims, translator, library, (on south side,) and a large room for copying clerks. On Thursday last, when public business in the building commenced, a handsome pole was raised on the top of the building, from which floats a large national flag during the day. Although four days were occupied in moving from the old building, yet there were only two days' interruption of the Department's business. Signs, indicating the different offices, will be placed over the doorways in the course of a day or two.

Death of Dr. George Fries.

Dr. GEORGE FRIES, of Cincinnati, formerly a member of Congress, died in that city Nov. 13, of a disease of the heart. Being quite prostrated early in July last, he left Cincinnati for a couple of months to free himself from professional cares, and recuperate his exhausted strength. During this period he attended the Philadelphia Convention, and made a brief visit to Detroit.

Dr. FRIES, at the time of his decease, was not far from 56 years of age. The greater portion of his life was passed in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was a successful practitioner of medicine for many years. From 1845 to 1849 he represented the Columbiana District in Congress. While serving in that capacity, it was his fortune to be at the side of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS at the time of his sudden and fatal illness. A massive ring, presented to him by the widow of the dead statesman, attested her deep appreciation of his devotion to the dying sufferer. In the year succeeding the close of his service in Congress, Dr. FRIES removed to the City of Cincinnati, where he entered on a medical career that not only engrossed his thoughts, but taxed his physical energies to the extent of their endurance.

Rev. Dr. William Jenks, of Boston.

Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D., LL. D., who died in Boston on Tuesday, at the age of 88 years, was born in Newton in 1778, and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1797. After completing his college course he engaged for a while in educational pursuits, and then the ministry, and was settled over a Congregational Church in Bath, Me. He remained at Bath for twelve years, and then occupied the Professorship of Oriental and English Literature in Bowdoin College for three years. Dr. JENKS returned to Boston in 1818, and opened a private school. He became interested in the seamen, and under the "Society for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor," he opened the first free chapel for seamen in a building on Central wharf, and in connection with the same Society, a chapel, also free, at the West End. A church was soon after built in Green-street for Dr. JENKS, in which he officiated for twenty-five years. He was the author of *Jenks' Comprehensive Commentary*, a widely-circulated work, and also of several other standard publications. Dr. JENKS labored zealously for the religious, moral and intellectual improvement of his fellow-man. He interested himself in the cause of the Indians, and was a well-known friend to the African race. The deceased was the son of Capt. SAMUEL and MARY (HAYNES) JENKS and was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 25, 1778. Dr. JENKS was married Oct. 22, 1797, to BETSEY RUSSELL, who praved an intelligent and affectionate helpmeet in all the duties and scenes of Dr. JENKS' professional life. She died in September, 1850.

Divorce in Connecticut.

Twenty-one divorces were granted by the Superior Court for Hartford County, Conn., at its recent term. They are the usual records of desertion, habitual intemperance, adultery, and other evils which destroy the happiness of the marriage relation; and a Hartford paper in alluding to it says:

"The evil lies back of our laws. It has its growth in hasty, ill-timed marriages, the uniting of persons whose taste are dissimilar, who are entirely uncongenial in their natures. If persons desiring to marry would make their courtship more of a study—fully realizing the great responsibility of forming an alliance for life—than, as many do, a mere side show, made up wholly of soft sayings and sweet smiles, and governed by impulse rather than real affection, there would be less work for our Courts to do in the matter of untying knots which have got badly snarled owing to the careless way in which they were put together. It may be well enough to change our divorce laws, which are very loose, but very much of human nature needs changing as well."

Pardon of a Negro Cotton Thief who was Troubled with a Conscience.

The Port Gibson (Miss.) *Standard* states that Gov. HUMPHREYS has pardoned TILGHAM, a freedman, who formerly belonged to Mr. T. W. BROUGHTON, of Claiborne County, and says:

"'Till' is a good man, as we have always known. Just after the surrender, he joined other negroes in stealing cotton, contrary to all his previous proclivities, but his conscience smote him, and he immediately mounted a mule, and rode fifteen miles to tell his 'old master' what he had done, and, by way of making amends, he showed where the cotton was concealed, and it was by his efforts returned to the owner. At the September term of the Court he went in and confessed his crime, and the Court, having no discretionary power to do otherwise, sentenced him to the Penitentiary. A petition was gotten up, signed by the Judge, Clerk and Sheriff, District-Attorney and the Jurors, and many of the people, and 'Till' was pardoned by the Governor."

Military Affairs in Texas.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived in Texas on the 6th of the month for the purpose of conferring with Gen. HEINTZLEMAN in relation to the location of troops for the Winter. Twenty-seven full companies of the Seventeenth Infantry are now in Texas, which, with the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry, soon to be filled to the maximum, one or two batteries of artillery and two of the new colored regiments now being raised, are likely to constitute the sum total of troops to remain permanently there. Yet should "circumstances" require additional force on the Rio Grande or internal or Indian troubles increase, a much larger force can readily be sent there.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable news is to yesterday. Major-Gen. DIX, American Minister to France, has reached Paris. The London *Times* says that the British Government has no present intention of referring the *Alabama* claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission, though such a commission may be called to inquire into the neutrality laws without prejudice to the actual claims.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some eight weeks ago Mr. WOODMANSEE, a prominent merchant of Brownstown, Jackson County, Ind., mysteriously disappeared. It is now ascertained that the last night Mr. WOODMANSEE was seen was at Seymour, on his way East to buy goods. He had been in one of the hotels during the evening awaiting the train going East on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. About 9 o'clock he left the hotel, leaving his baggage there, but taking a large sum of money which he had on his person. This was the last seen of him alive. On Thursday last his body was found on White River, not very far below the old Village of Rockford. The head was severed from the trunk, and a strong twine cord, to which was attached a heavy stone, was made fast to that part of the neck left, and to the body.

Alabama papers announce the death of Capt. JACOB D. SHELLEY, of Talladega. Capt. SHELLEY served gallantly in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. JACKSON in his campaign against the Creek Indians, and at the battle of Talladega. At the celebrated battle of the "Horse Shoe" he is said to have been one of, if not the first white man that succeeded in crossing over the Indian fortifications. Capt. SHELLEY also commanded a company in the Florida war, and served during the Mexican war. Though opposed to secession, when his State had become involved in the struggle, he raised a company, and afterward commanded a regiment.

An order has been issued by Brevet Major-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, commanding the Department of the Dakota, announcing that he has assumed command and established his headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The following officers will comprise his staff: Brevet Lieut.-Col. EDWARD W. SMITH, Capt. Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, acting Assistant Adjutant-Gen.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN G. CHANDLER, Captain and A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; First Lieut. CHARLES H. GRAVES, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and Second Lieut. JOHN G. TELFORD, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Aides-de-Camp.

A Mr. CHARLES G. LOCKWOOD, a cattle transporter over the New-York Central Railroad, has just recovered, in the United States Circuit Court, a verdict for $25,000 damages against that Company, for injuries sustained by falling through a dark and unprotected opening in their road. A point in the case relied on by the Company was a contract signed by the plaintiff, in consideration of a free pass for himself and lower freight charges for the transportation of his stock, to absolve the Company from all the liabilities of common carriers for injuries that might be sustained by either man or beast.

The heavy rain storm of Thursday night was accompanied by a tremendous wind, the effect of which was felt all along the Sound and on the eastern coast. The steamer *Granite State*, on her trip down the Connecticut, after leaving the landing at Old Lyme, got the full effect of the storm on her larboard quarter, and when half way between that point and Saybrook was blown on to the flats, which extend the whole distance along the west side of the river between the two towns.

Boston has got an economical project in mind to build its gas works at Winthrop, at a cost of $1,000,000, and furnish the City with gas at the actual price of production. The charitable institutions on Deer Island and at South Boston are provided with gas by the City at an expense of $1 30 per thousand feet, while the Boston Gas Company gets $3 25 per thousand out of its customers in the city. The saving of $1 95 for every thousand feet of gas consumed in Boston, would amount to quite an item in the course of a year.

Another man who is supposed to have been the murderer of LUTHER G. THOMPSON at Farmington, a few weeks since, was discovered by some hunters, on Tuesday, in a wild tract of rocky woodland in that town, comprising over 1,000 acres. On Wednesday a party of twenty men spent the day in searching for him, and though they found a place where the fugitive had recently stopped and built a fire, and saw the man himself in the distance, they did not succeed in capturing him.

Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, in a message to the State Senate, opposes the proposition not to let convicts work at mechanical labor. He denies the proposition that the permitting them to work in the trades degrades these trades, and says in substance that one might as well contend that a farmer was degraded because negroes, as convicts, worked with them in the field. He opposes the separation of the white from the black convicts.

The people of Erie County are somewhat exercised over the late report on their almshouse management. The expenditures for the year amount to $77,840 69. The tea-drinking alone cost the County more than $3,000, a sum nearly equal to one-third of the whole cost of flour and feed. More than $400 was expended in beef tongues and ham and other delicacies, and nearly $900 for whisky and cigars.

Capt. KNIGHT, of the brig *Water Witch*, which arrived at Baltimore yesterday from St. Jago de Cuba, reports having been boarded while passing Fortune Island, on the 30th of October, by parties from the shore, who stated that everything on the island had been destroyed by a hurricane the day previous, one hundred and seven houses having been blown down, and the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

The *Journal de Quebec* announces that Rev. Messrs. LAVERDIERE and CASGRAIN, after long and difficult search, made jointly, have been successful in discovering the tomb of CHAMPLAIN, which long baffled the efforts of archæologists. The details are not yet published, but the reverend gentlemen will shortly issue a report of the circumstances of the search which has resulted in the interesting discovery.

The first American steam whaling vessel, the *Pioneer*, of New-London, returned on Wednesday, after a very successful cruise of six months and a half in the Arctic ocean. On the 26th of July she communicated with Dr. C. F. HALL and his party, also from New-London, and who are engaged in searching for traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition.

The meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch American Freedmen's Union Commission is to be held on Thursday evening next at Philadelphia. Addresses will be given by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Gen. HOWARD and others. Chief Justice CHASE, lately elected President of the Commission, has written that he will preside on the occasion.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Confederate Government will contribute $800,000 to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is said, however, that all the Provinces will contribute and render aid to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure in the Island.

Advices from Mexico have been received at New-Orleans, stating that the Emperor had been stopped at Cordova by Gen. BAZAINE, who demanded that he should abdicate in favor of a certain favorite. MAXIMILIAN refused, but offered to appoint the Prince ITURBIDE as his successor. This proposal not being satisfactory, he returned to the capital.

LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr., of Vermont, returned to Italy on Saturday, and will be absent four years. He has already orders sufficient to occupy him for three years, including one for a soldiers' monument at St. Johnsbury, and another for a gentleman of New-York for a group of statuary, which will cost $10,000 in gold.

The regular freight train from New-York over the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad was thrown off the track near Meriden, Conn., on Thursday night by a yoke of oxen, and nine cars with their contents were almost totally demolished.

A party of sixteen Americans, extensively supplied with rifles, ammunition and deer hounds, have arrived at Ottawa, C. W., *en route* to the Northern forests on a deer hunting trip for the New-York market.

Gen. GRANT arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning, and took breakfast with WILLIAM J. ALBERT, Esq., late candidate for Congress in the Fourth District on the Radical ticket. He afterward attended the horse fair.

The Mayor of Quebec has received another cable message from Manchester, England, saying that a thousand blankets will be sent by the next steamer.

The State Senator from Columbia County, Ga., Dr. CASEY, has introduced a bill looking to the repeal of the State tax on cotton.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Senate Committee of Six on Piers and Wharves met yesterday afternoon at 1:45 P. M. in the Brooklyn City Hall. The proceedings were very interesting and important to the residents of Brooklyn. The Committee was addressed by Mr. SHOEMAKER, Corporation Counsel, who dwelt at length upon the manner in which the water front of that city had been gobbled up by private parties, and the whole people hedged in as with a Chinese wall. Remarks were also made by Mr. SCHOLES, Mr. SILLIMAN, Mayor BOOTH and others, and the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Democrats Threatening Revolution.

The two Democratic morning journals of this City differ in their estimate of the political situation. The *World* asserts that the Southern States are "masters of the situation," and may dictate the terms of their restoration to the Union. The little affair at Appomattox Court-house passes as a cipher in this calculation. The *Daily News*, on the contrary, declares that "the Radicals are, for the time being, masters of the political situation," and that "nothing is left to the South but the power of endurance."

The weight even of Democratic authority is on the side of the *Daily News*. It is convenient for the *World* to hide its own weakness, and the utter hopeless rout of its party, under columns of vain-glorious nonsense. But its big words deceive nobody. And when the *Daily News* acknowledges the verdict of the North and admits that the South has no peaceable means of appealing from it, the statement comes indorsed by Democratic newspapers of the stripe of the Chicago *Times* and Boston *Post*. The balance, therefore, is against the *World*, which, instead of quarreling with Republican opinion, should address itself to the confessions of its own friends. Republican presses have not raised the query, "Shall the Democratic Party live or die? That interrogatory emanates from high Copperhead authority, and the *World* ought to be above giving it a timely answer.

Difficult as to the present position, the *World* and *Daily News* nevertheless concur as to the course which in a certain contingency the Democracy may find it necessary to pursue. The *World* has exerted itself to impress upon the public mind that "the physical strength of the country is arrayed in support of the Democracy and the South. The assertion is given with all the emphasis of italics, and the idea is worked out at some length, with the evident design of suggesting the possibility of a resort to force to overcome the verdict of the States now represented in Congress. The *World* states its point with some circumlocution and verbosity, but with a meaning that is unmistakable. If the Republican Party, in Congress assembled, continue a policy which their opponents cannot otherwise frustrate, "the physical strength" of Northern Democrats and unreconstructed Southern rebels is to be appealed to to rectify party relations, and reinvest the Democratic Party with Federal power. This is what the *World* means when it talks of the South as "master of the situation." It is to be "master" through the agency of another rebellion, with the *World* and its friends helping as much as they can.

The *Daily News* speaks out plainly on the same subject, as the following paragraph from its yesterday's article sufficiently proves:

> "There is a spirit in the North, if not in the South, that is very, very weary of these gross and dangerous outrages upon republicanism that have now become a fixed system with the Radicals. A remedy must be found within the scope of peaceful action, *or it will be wrought out of the harsher material of armed revolution.* If the organic laws of our form of government be much longer violated by the faction that has supremacy, but that is by no means numerically or physically the most powerful, *our cities will run with blood, and our fields will again be desolated by the scourge of civil war.* Let us avert the calamity, if possible. *We say to the Southern people, submit awhile to extortion if by so doing you can regain your inheritance. Get power. Free yourselves from the clutches of the highwaymen, not by abject submission, but by yielding all that you can regain.* Obtain a foothold in the National Legislature. Stoop a little to conquer, so you stoop not lower than manhood warrants. You are dealing with political robbers and assassins, and need not burden your consciences about the means you use to obtain the vantage ground."

So "the calamity"—the supremacy of the Union Party—is to be averted if possible. And the Southern people are advised to resort to chicanery to accomplish the end. They whose honor, we are told, is outraged by the Constitutional Amendment, are counseled to "get power" by yielding all they can regain—by stooping that they may conquer—by overcoming any scruples their consciences may suggest "to obtain the vantage ground." In other words, these Northern expositors of Southern honor and principle recommend the Southern people to employ a modicum of cunning that they may by fraud obtain readmission to Congress. Once there, all will be smooth enough. With the assistance of the Northern Democrats, they may aspire to the position which the *World* avers they already occupy—that of "masters of the situation." Having succeeded in cheating the "political robbers and assassins" whom the North has invested with authority, they may realize the *World's* prediction, and dictate terms to the loyal men of the Republic!

But should the advice of the *Daily News* fail of its purpose, should the *World's* theory of mastery by deception and fraud collapse, what then? The *Daily News* has given its reply in advance. By some means, and at any cost, the Southern States are to "get power"—power to undo the work of the war; power to bring the Union Party of the North into subjection; power to control the Government, precisely as though LEE had been the victorious General, not GRANT. If the South cannot thus "get power" by a free use of the arts taught by MACHIAVELLI, the remedy coveted by these organs of Democratic opinion "will be wrought out of the harsher material of armed revolution."

See, then, how the *World* and the *Daily News* agree touching this feature of the programme. The *World* says that the Democracy and their Southern allies command a preponderating share of "the physical strength of the country," and are therefore able, if need be, to put down the Union Party by sheer force. Considering the country's recent experience, extending over four years, the boast is very silly. With its silliness, however, we are not at this moment dealing. The fact of the *World's* declaration is all we care to note as an item of current political history. And the *Daily News* adopts its cotemporary's excellent reference to physical strength, merely converting the assertion into the remark that the Union Party are "by no means numerically or physically the most powerful." The main idea is the same in both cases. Both journals dwell upon the amount of physical strength available for purposes of revolution. Both threaten revolution, if no other means of regaining ascendency be left to the party of combined malcontents, North and South.

As for the threat that unless Congress recede from its position and permit the Southern States to be masters of the situation, "our cities will run with blood, and our fields will again be desolated by the scourge of civil war," it is only noticeable as an indication of the strain in which the organs of the New-York Democracy express themselves under the influence of their late defeat. The disloyal influence which governed their party during the war, still lives among them. They have the hearts of rebels, without the courage which redeemed Southern soldiers from dishonor.

Is it supposed that these wicked puerilities of the *World* and *Daily News* can avail the Northern Democrats or in any degree aid the South? Is it supposed that the threat of armed resistance will drive Congress from its position, or deter the majority of its members from the performance of their duty? The very opposite will be the effect. For in these incendiary appeals of journals which profess to speak for the Democratic Party, the Unionists of the country will find fresh reasons for prosecuting the work on which they have entered, thoroughly, to completion. It will be seen that recent professions of loyalty are worthless, and that genuine Copperheadism still inspires the editorial columns of our Democratic cotemporaries.

Let us not hold the South responsible for the ravings of either the *World* or the *Daily News*. Doubtless there are scattered through the South unrepentant rebels, like the hot-headed youth whom one of our correspondents met at Milledgeville, who would "get power" simply that they may again abuse it. But the mass of the Southern people have had more than enough of revolution, and will not invite a recurrence of its horrors at the bidding of the Democratic Party.

To escape misapprehension, however, the South should not content itself with a summary and somewhat sullen rejection of the Constitutional Amendment. If the terms proposed are unacceptable, it should suggest others, that the country may have some tangible evidence of a willingness to satisfy the unchangeable demand for guarantees to place beyond accident the results accruing from the war. In its present condition, the South cannot afford to be suspected of complicity in the trickery suggested or the threats proclaimed by Democratic newspapers.

Model Lodging-Houses—Some Suggestions.

The rumored intention of Mr. STEWART to build on a large scale some model lodging-houses for working people in New-York has called public attention afresh to these useful enterprises. Mr. PEABODY, too, if he be not disgusted by the recent scandalous attacks on him, may not improbably confer on this City a similar boon to that by which he has immortalized his name in London.

We trust that these gentlemen, when they inaugurate these excellent movements in behalf of the working classes, will proceed so cautiously and wisely that, unlike some similar undertakings both here and in London, they will be a complete and lasting success.

To really accomplish the results they aim at, it will not be enough merely to put up convenient model lodging-houses—they have to consider many other things, and they ought first of all to get the careful advice of persons who are "experts" both as to the habits of the poor and the proper needs in laborers houses, and the plans of lodging houses in other countries. A certain charity may be very useful and successful in England without necessarily being so here. Our cheap bath and washing house in Mott-street was a striking instance of this—an institution whose counterparts had been entirely successful in the Old World, but which proved a failure here. Many a model lodging-house in London has been a most expensive and comparatively useless charity, while others have accomplished vast good at small expense.

One of the first things to be considered in regard to a model lodging-house is its location. If it be placed too far from the workmen's quarter or from their habitual places of employment, or too near resources or quarters disagreeable to them, it will not be popular, however great the advantages it may offer. Many of the houses of London have split on this rock. A very well-considered and judicious experiment made here to supply mechanics with single houses, we believe, failed from this very cause. Workmen have their fancies, like all other people, and the builder even of a model tenement must carefully consider them.

We fear that in the majority of cases a lodging-house will not succeed, to reach which a ferry must be crossed. Absurd as is the prejudice, mechanics and laboring men seem often to object to any residence where a ferry separates it from their work.

Again, the class which is to fill the rooms of the proposed building must be carefully considered. Mechanics do not like to live side by side with day-laborers. Americans prefer Americans for neighbors, and Germans do not associate well with Irish. The kind of accommodation which would do for one nationality will not equally suit the other; and the habits and wants of one class will not at all correspond to those of another. A mechanic's model house should be a much better one than a laborer's, and with higher rents; it would admit of more conveniences, and perhaps common rooms—such as laundries, play-rooms, closets, bath-rooms, and the like—which would not be so suitable for an Irish laborer's tenement.

Our own impression is that a mechanic's model tenement might be advantageously put somewhere between East Eighth-street and Twenty-third-street, near the river, and a common laborer's house somewhere in the Seventeenth Ward, near First-avenue. A German lodging-house might be erected to advantage anywhere in the Eleventh Ward. We doubt whether the lower wards—such as the Fourth and Sixth—would be so suitable, because of the unhealthy character of them, the bad moral associations throughout them, and the constant and increasing encroachments of business on the residences.

The comparative failure of the Mulberry-street model lodging-house must be due, we believe, to its locality.

But more than all other things in the plans for model houses must be considered the question of *profit*. Unless the whole building is constructed and managed on business principles—just for instance as Mr. STEWART or Mr. ASTOR would build and manage any block of buildings for tenants with the determination that *it shall pay;* unless every ornament, every convenience, every advantage is strictly paid for by the rents, and no unnecessary expense is allowed, and the whole yield a fair net return on the capital invested—say at least 10 per cent.—then substantially the model house is a failure. It is no longer a model; it is only a shelter, an asylum, a charity, which reaches its few hundred tenants, but no further. It is this mistake of not managing these institutions on sound business principles which has wrecked so many in England, or has curtailed their influence and left the tenement-house population very much as they were.

What undoubtedly Mr. STEWART or Mr. PEABODY desires is not merely to help by their wealth a few hundred laborers or mechanics to have better rooms than they otherwise would, but to present a model for all house-builders and landlords, so as to reform common tenement-houses and thus elevate the general average of residences for the poor in New-York and throughout all our large cities. They wish to show how a tenement-house ought to be built, as to good taste, proper ventilation, healthy conveniences, safety, cheapness, moral supervision and comfort; and how also it can be made to pay when thus improved. They mean to prove to capitalists and landlords that a house can be constructed which is airy, pleasant, healthy, safe and furnished with many conveniences; where cleanliness and good order are enforced; from which riot and drunkenness are excluded; in which the scourges of the poor, such as cholera and diphtheria, and scarlet fever and small-pox, and typhoid shall have no power; perhaps, too, with a common play-ground and laundry, and a store of coal sold at lower prices because bought in quantity—and all this with a fair, business profit. When this is proved, then will capital turn to such houses. Humanity will stimulate many to build them, public opinion others, the law will soon compel them to be constructed equally healthy and secure; and finally competition will everywhere require their introduction. Such models would improve all future tenement-houses in New-York, and perhaps throughout the Union. What better charity could be inaugurated? Mr. STEWART would hand his name down, for many generations, to the gratitude of the laborers and mechanics in all our large cities by carrying out such a beneficent enterprise.

We confess, however, we should have more hope for it if Mr. STEWART should make it more of a *business undertaking* and less of a charity than the model lodging-house has usually been.

The World of Fiction.

We observe statements in the English papers that the business of writing and selling novels is on the decline. The great circulating libraries have reduced their orders one-half, the public do not buy liberally, and novels that are issued at high prices find their way to the trunk-makers with great rapidity, or are to be picked up at second-hand stalls for a mere song almost immediately after publication.

We have already taken occasion to set forth the very questionable influence which very many of the more recent works of fiction have exercised upon the public mind, and have, in treating of library epidemics, endeavored to show that the rage for sensation-reading is seldom of long continuance. The evil carries with it its own cure, and, like dram-drinking, speedily ends either in destruction or reform. That the public has become sated is a proof of the latter termination of the disease being at hand.

It is well that it should be so, for that society whose mental enjoyments depend upon delineations of the bad side of human nature and pictures of phases which are not characteristic of life in general, has attained to a very false and unfortunate condition. Perhaps the worst feature of the books whose reign is apparently drawing to a close, is their utter untruthfulness. They proceed upon two principles—one that vice *per se* is attractive; and the other is, that vice, as displayed by the rich and aristocratic in station, the gifted in intellect, and the beautiful in form and feature, is doubly attractive. So, with the *Newgate Calendar* and the peerage side by side before him, the author blends the associations of the two, and produces the most charming of all creations—a noble villian and a fiend with an angel's face. The process has been successful for a time—it could not be successful for long. The lazy reader, whose mind can only be excited by the greatest absurdities of crime, becomes more and more difficult to please, and is at last so mentally enervated that, even though murder and forgery and incontinence be set forth on every page of his favorite author, he flings the book aside with a yawn of disgust. And as there are limits to the possibilities of crime, and not even the "talented writer" can create a new degradation for his heroes and heroines, the author and his reader take different ways and seldom meet again.

It is difficult to estimate the good that springs from the reaction which thus takes place. In the first place, good authors resume their influence with the publishing world. Every one is familiar with the stereotyped phrase which painstaking and instructive writers have to face at these times of literary epidemics; now the sort of thing offered will not sell, the public are eager for a lighter kind of books, &c. How many a poor author—poor in purse but rich in mental endowments—has turned away sick at heart, knowing that his work of years is as nothing compared to the trashy story which some dashing sensationist has scribbled in a couple of months! Not that the publisher was to blame, for his trade is not to make but to sell books. Nor, indeed, is there blame resting upon anybody, except, indeed, the clever but coarse persons who abuse their gifts of genius, and who, so long as they make money, are content to leave the world a shade worse than they found it.

We say their "genius," but the phrase is hardly the right one. At least in what does genius in a writer consist? If it is in calling forth the varied emotions of the human being by narratives of horrible and disgusting wickednesses, then the recent sensation writers have genius. But in what respect, then, do they differ from the police reporter?—they only record facts as they might have been, the latter only facts as they are. And as there are in the aforesaid *Newgate Calendar*, and the records of St. Giles', or Shadwell, and other abodes of mellifluous metropolitan life, ample material for "working up" by the romancists, they have hardly that kind of genius which is called originality. Not only this, but when they touch upon matters outside of the mere ingenious explanations of how this or that person was put out of the way, or this or that lady or gentleman turned into a rascal—for the word rascal, as applied to a lady, see the record of Mr. Sampson Brass—they become ridiculous. We might name scores on scores of persons and scenes which are prominent in the sensational novels, and which are cooly assumed to be commonly incidental to good society, but which no good society was ever guilty of owning. In this sense the writers are original, and possess the faculty of invention in a very high degree.

And why need even frivolous persons have run after the writers of sensation novels at all? Was there lack of books whose pages could call forth the deepest emotions of our nature—books with all the recollections of the ages in them; with all the actors in the great drama of life looking and speaking from their every page? Were there not novels, too, of whom none could tire, and whose contents were a kaleidoscope of incident and character? Surely there were, and will be more. The noise and dust and sulphurous glare of the false school of fiction will soon be over, and then the models of fiction, formed by conscientious and talented men and women, will be turned to with renewed affection and delight.

Unfortunate Spain.

The old nursery story of "Beauty and the Beast" is known to everybody. The present sad condition of unfortunate Spain reminds us forcibly of this story. "Beauty," the personification of the elevated ideas of modern progress and civilization, is, for the present, as yet, unsuccessfully wooing the handsome swain, still disguised in the beastly attire of the most repulsive absolutism. But the day of the grand *denoûment* cannot be long distant. The hateful disguise will be thrown off, forcibly if it must be, and unfortunate Spain may then be unfortunate no longer.

Spain is the only country where the scions of the House of Bourbon still maintain themselves. France and Naples have cast them out. Count CHAMBORD, claiming to be HENRY V. of France, lives the life of a well-to-do country gentleman, with numerous retinue, near Vienna. FRANCIS II., known as King Bomba, was driven out of Naples by the impetuous advance of GARIBALDI, and retired to Rome, where his continuance has become a source of trouble, and whence he will soon retire to the neighborhood of Vienna, to bewail, in company with his cousin, Count CHAMBORD, their mutual misfortune and compulsory exile. ISABELLA II. of Spain, the last of the Bourbons among the sovereigns of Europe, is on the best way—under the guidance of her present adviser, NARVAEZ—to be compelled to follow others of her family, and retire also to the suburbs of Vienna. It is the merciless justice of historical development that a family like the Bourbons, who at one time divided the rule of the destinies of a continent between them, should be deprived of all power and thrown back into obscurity. But it is only justice and nothing more, nor less either.

The advancement of modern political life, taking its starting point with the theoretical systems propounded by the French Encyclopædists—such as DIDEROT, MONTESQUIEU, ROUSSEAU, MONTALEMBERT and VOLTAIRE—which culminated in the practical establishment of free government by the American Revolution, found further expansion in the first French Revolution and has been nurtured ever since in Europe, partly by the glorious example of our country and partly by the increasing tendencies toward democratic institutions throughout the old Continent.

These advanced ideas and demands for the political development of the masses are like the car of Juggernaut, crushing in its march everything whatever opposed to it, and remains wilfully blind to its progress. LOUIS XVI. would not see it; CHARLES X. was blind to it; LOUIS PHILIPPE made meagre attempts to oppose it; FRANCIS II. of Naples thought he could repress it, but all had to give way before the irrepressible tide. Now ISABELLA II. strains all her powers to the same end; but she will have to follow her royal "brethren," and leave her throne to the disposition of her people.

True, the old chivalrous spirit, still extant among the Spanish people, impels them to treat woman with almost greater deference and respect than we Americans or the English are wont to do. But the Queen of Spain has given proof of none of these womanly virtues, none of that constancy to a mother's love and to a mother's duties, which so much endears VICTORIA to her people. On the contrary, her Court life, as described by cotemporaneous witnesses, has been one of continued improprieties and scandal, that disgusted her own people and shocked the moral sense of observing men in other countries. Though compelled, almost by force, to marry against her will the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, imposed upon her by the joint intrigues of her mother CHRISTINA and LOUIS PHILIPPE—though almost a child when thus married, and inexperienced, untutored and untrained to the duties of a Queen when she ascended the throne—yet all this can be no valid excuse for her excesses and her extravagances. Had she lived otherwise, had she succeeded in winning the affections and respect of her people, were it not even in the same degree that VICTORIA has done, she might yet feel herself secure upon her throne and a change of Ministry and a more liberal policy, giving heed to the deep-seated desire of the Spaniards for parliamentary government, would still secure for her a continuous reign. But, as Spanish public opinion is at present framed, this cannot be. The pride of the Spaniard is proverbial. The recollection of the past greatness of his country lives vividly in his memory. He cannot and will not forget the humiliation to which she has been brought by the misconduct and incapacity of her rulers. In 1808 all Spain would have hailed with heartfelt joy the dethronement of the dotard King FERDINAND and the expulsion of the libidinous GODOY, known in history as the Prince of Peace. It was NAPOLEON'S attempt to impose his brother JOSEPH upon them as King, and thus making Spain a mere dependency of France, that aroused the Spaniards to opposition, which, aided by the gold, the army and navy of Great Britain, successfully crippled the great conqueror's power. From St. Helena, in his memoirs, he frankly acknowledged his fault in this matter.

Similar dissatisfaction, as then, exists throughout the Kingdom with the reigning Sovereign. And, worse than that, this dissatisfaction has, from all the accounts we have received, taken hold also of a considerable portion of the army. Added to this, like oil to a flame, comes the hard, oppressive measures of the present Ministry. Under O'DONNELL some show at least of respect was paid to the forms of the Constitution and constitutional life. Since the accession of Marshal NARVAEZ all disguise was thrown away, and the most objectionable absolutism has been installed with its "hideous mien." The local autonomy of municipalities has been substantially abolished, and abject creatures of the Narvaez Ministry are to be imposed upon an unwilling people as their governors. The Minister of the Interior has lately issued a circular to the servile Prefects of the several districts of the realm, the instructions of which remind one more of the brutal severity of the Laws of Draco than of anything else. TORQUEMADA, the Grand Inquisitor of Spain, when the Inquisition flourished on the pinnacle of its power, never wrote more cruel instructions to his subordinates, than the present Minister of the Interior, in the second half of the nineteenth century. And not many weeks ago another instance of the absolutist brutality of the present Government of Spain came to light. They prohibited the circulation of all the French papers in Spain, but allowed one *cafetier* at Madrid to keep them for his guests, but with this injunction, that if any of these journals should contain any disrespectful allusion to the Queen, the members of the royal family, the ministry, and their subordinate officers, the Catholic religion, or the clergy, he, the innocent *cafetier*, would be held responsible for the contents of the paper he has no control over, and that he should at once be court-martialed! The subscriber is to be punished with the loss of his personal liberty and, perhaps, of his life, even for the alleged offence of the editor of a paper, written, printed, and published in a foreign country, hundreds of miles away! What a mockery of civilized government in our time.

No wonder that the Spanish people have become restless under such a government, and we believe the administrators and responsible originators of this system of misgovernment will be powerless to suppress this growing disaffection. We look forward with great interest to the "coming events" in Spain, whose "shadows" are now being cast before them. Any fundamental convulsion at home, such as present indications lead us to expect at no very long distance, will and must vibrate across the ocean over to this country. The Island of Cuba, the "fairest jewel in the Spanish crown," cannot escape its effects. Under the two preceding Captains-General, CONCHA and DULCE, a large part of the inhabitants of the Island had become greatly estranged from their home government. They found by experience, that almost invariably impoverished Spanish grandees were sent over to govern them, with the evident intent that they may enrich themselves at the cost of the people of Cuba. They were considered no better than an available milch cow to cater to the appetite of the needy nobility at home. We are told that under the last Captain-General, a better feeling had sprung up between the representative of the home government and the people of Cuba, in consequence of the comparative justice of his measures, the amiability of his demeanor and the disinterestedness of his administration. But he has resigned and returns to Spain. Possibly, nay probably, the fall of O'DONNELL at Madrid induced this step. Who his successor is to be we know not positively as yet, but if he should turn out a man after the heart of NARVAEZ, we may surely count upon a revival of that spirit of opposition which heretofore we had many times occasion to chronicle, and, in the event of any decided outbreak in Spain herself, this may lead to open resistance in Cuba also. In that case, how much longer will then this fairest jewel adorn the Spanish crown?

The South American Republics on the Pacific coast, against whom the war on the part of Spain is promised to be renewed shortly—or at furthest, next Spring—may also thus be relieved from any further necessity of spending their blood and treasure in defence of their rights. This war, we have reason to believe, has never been popular in Spain; and it only gained a slight degree of popularity from the wounded feeling of pride of the Spaniards demanding some retaliation—some rehabilitation of military honor—by success over the South Americans. This, among the many causes of irritation and disquiet at home, has nearly passed away.

When the last of a reigning Bourbon shall have quitted the throne, and Spain shall have been regenerated by the exertions of her own people, then, and then only, may she again look to a proud future.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—WENDELL PHILLIPS said in the *Anti-Slavery Standard:*

> "This fact that no name, no laurel, no services weigh a feather if put into the scale against Radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour."

For this candid admission, those lovers of their country who think him of the least consequence will thank him. He and those with whom he acts were known before to repudiate all love of country, all tolerance for the best and wisest of her citizens, in favor of their own dogmas. The public learn now, authoritatively, that no man or men in the whole country, however noble in character or actions, can suit the Radicals except by entering their ranks.

GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—The speculative combinations by which the prices of so many of the chief articles of food have been kept at an exorbitant height are experiencing grief. Yesterday the fall in pork, produce and merchandise continued, and the elongation of faces among holders was noticeable. The public, however, will rejoice, for retailers are feeling the influence of the depression in prices and are giving way. For instance, turkeys of the first quality could be had for 18c. per pound, and even as low as 15c. in some cases. We heard of first-class hams at 15c., and in the general meat market there is a steady decline. Every well-wisher to his kind hopes that this process will continue, and that the gamblers in food have been foiled at last and permanently. With Winter at hand, the universal cheapening of that food is a blessing for which the poor—and there are many poor people who live in fine houses and wear fine clothes—will be especially thankful.

RATHER HYPERBOLICAL.—Says the London *Telegraph* of Oct. 29: "What English tourists have once annexed, not all the legions which ever marched along the *Via Sacra* can wrest from them again." If the *Telegraph* means those myriads of counterfeit curiosities sold at Rome and Naples and among the exhumed ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum for genuine and at high prices, or those cunning imitations of the works of the great masters of art of the middle ages, that cover the mantelpieces of English parlors and stud the walls of English houses, it may be right, for they are not worth the trouble to wrest them from them. But English tourists once annexed North America, and it took no legions from the *Via Sacra*, but only the raw militia of the colonies to wrest it from their grasp.

A GOOD HIT.—It is generally known that the present young King of Bavaria, LOUIS II., cares more for music and rambling among mountains than for affairs of State. Our Munich correspondent has repeatedly spoken of this trait of the King, and gave a number of amusing incidents and how the Ministers, even in the midst of the war, had to hunt him for several days in some mountain retreat before they could find him. All this has, and very naturally too, rendered the King quite unpopular, even among his own good-natured and easy-going burghers of Munich. Connected with this a very good and well authenticated story comes to us in the German papers. The old King, LOUIS I., who abdicated in 1848, met his grandson, the present King, one day, and told him rather sharply, "How comes it, young man, that you care more for your music-box than your sceptre?" The King got angry and replied, "Grandfather, you are but a private gentleman and I am the Sovereign." The old King smilingly retorted, "I know, but it seems that your Majesty is fully determined, very soon, to be made a private gentleman also." A very good hit, we should think, considering the present temper of the Bavarian people toward their ruler.

Pedigree Painting.

The English papers mention that a shrewd and needy painter of that country has hit upon a method of profiting by the weakness of a certain class of Americans. Aware that the possessor of sudden wealth is often anxious to surround himself with better evidences of respectability, this artist offers, for suitable compensation, to prepare a series of family portraits, running as far back as the patron's taste or purse may demand, to be paraded as authentic proofs of good descent. So that Midas, by a few touches of a forger's brush, may be equipped with a line of fancy ancestors, better than new, and hard to distinguish from the genuine article, for who can call these counterfeit presentments to account?

Imagine the luxury to a parvenu of a painted pedigree going back to the Conqueror! A family tree is a very different matter—no creature of the imagination, but framed from records and alliances that may be investigated if doubted. But in the field for pictorial forgery thus opened fancy may range unchecked. Dead men tell no tales, and still less can their pictures deny the falsehood told, in spite of them, to their very faces.

With a little study, how nicely can the requirements of each applicant be fitted. There is no need of new work; only of adaptation of the old, by retouching such existing family portraits as may be had by the cartload out of London garrets. Suppose a rich bank defaulter longs to be varnished again into decency by this process. He selects a portrait of some noted highwayman, of say half a century ago, picks up an earlier one of some financier of LAW'S date and style, and runs further back for a Lord Treasurer of ELIZABETH'S reign. For the female side, there are plenty of courtly favorites who sold honor for wealth, that may be touched up and thrown in. Fancy easily fills out a catalogue of dates and names, and lo! our bankrupt Baron emerges at the end of a long line—though not exactly the kind of line he ought to depend from. Or is it some railroad director or stock gambler, grown rich through accidents arising from his covetousness, or through frauds upon credulity, that seeks to be thus cheaply and dirtily ennobled? He has but to hunt up the likeness of some eminent pirate, borrow the face of a dissipated, dying courtier, and complete his series with a portrait of one of those unhung villains who rose to greatness by monopolies in the time of JAMES. The miser who has heaped up treasure by hard dealing and extortion can find, as far back as he chooses to go into the middle ages, plenty of faces of cruel usurers and stern oppressors whose family likeness will probably bear out his claim of descent. And the millionaire who has no history but that which luck has thrust upon him may safely select his sham predecessors among the hundreds of vacant visages that look out from the periwigs or the laces of centuries ago.

Why should this pursuit of a pinchbeck pedigree be confined to England? There are on the old continent plenty of prototypes for the adventurers and rascals of the new who have left their lineaments on canvas to a posterity that cares as little for them as they deserve. Anywhere in Europe painted cardinals, courtesans, courtiers and tricksters of every degree and era may be had for a song, to furbish up into proofs of high lineage for those of our *nouveaux riches* who recognize their own qualities and career prefigured by them. There is an ample rogues' gallery of the ancients, disguised under sounding titles, out of which the moderns may help themselves, trusting to instinct to pick out their moral forefathers.

The imported evidences of this spurious ancestry should yield the customs a double revenue, as works of art and fiction both. For the business will grow. There is something so shrewd, so baffling to detection, in this restoration of pseudo families, that many falsifying brushes will ply the trade in rivalry. For if the slightest skill is shown in selecting from the immense store of *mauvais sujets* of old, who can disprove the story which will be confirmed by the close resemblance of the fraudulent owner to his borrowed progenitor.

We might take this for a sorry jest, were it not that there exists in this city a heraldry office, which for years has profitably played, by its fables of crests and arms and mottoes, upon the credulity of just such idiots as would resort to this new scheme for gilding nothingness by sham. If the practice is really to be followed, no more ludicrously contemptible aping of foreign foibles could be imagined. The very pictures themselves, worthless as their originals may have been, should blush to be so degraded. It is to be hoped that only men will trick themselves out in such stolen and faded feathers. For if the "three things that women highly hold in hate are falsehood, cowardice and poor descent," what but contempt can they feel for the poor descent which, in a democracy too, has the cowardice to be so ashamed of itself that it tries to palm off this counterfeit of something it weakly fancies to be better worth respect!

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

THE TREASURY WEEKLY REPORT.

The disbursements of the Treasury this week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments were as follows: War Department, $199,136; Navy Department, $808,127; Interior Department, $568,-500—total, $1,575,763. The amount of national bank notes issued was $978,955, making the total now in circulation $297,065,059. The Government holds securities as follows: For circulating notes, $340,-291,400; for deposits of public moneys with designated depositories, $39,423,950—total, $379,715,350. The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau during the week was $455,410; forwarded to national banks and Assistant Treasurers, $477,677; redeemed, $422,634 31.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning a law, and regulations concerning the purchase and use of Internal Revenue stamps. It is stated among other things, that arrangements have been made with the American Phototype Company of New-York to print Internal Revenue stamps upon bank checks and other instruments which may be furnished them by various parties for that purpose. Any proprietor of an article named in Schedule C may furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engraver at the cost of the proprietor.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that during the month of October public lands were disposed of at East Saginaw, Mich., to the amount of 46,965 acres; Eauclaire, Wis., 48,944 acres; Junction City, Kansas, 6,984 acres; Dubuth, Minn., 11,040 acres—total, 113,933 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement. The cash sales amounted to $19,854.

ADMIRAL TEGET, OF THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

A letter has been received here, stating that Admiral TEGET, of the Austrian Navy, who is on a leave of absence, is shortly to leave Europe for a visit to this country.

The Admiral is the hero of the battle of Lissa, the first iron-clad fight of Europe.

BOUNTIES.

In the case of a soldier detailed as a clerk in the War Department, the Second Comptroller has decided that payment of bounty maturing while so detailed cannot be made, as extra pay was received for such duty.

THE JOHNSON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The statement that the banking-house of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & Co., of this city, had lost $30,000 by the breaking up of the Johnson Executive Committee is incorrect. On the contrary, the Executive Committee have a large surplus to their credit.

THE INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, has arrived in this city, and gives encouraging reports of the dispositions of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of that Territory.

There does not seem to be any danger of the threatened war with the Utes, which had been apprehended and for the fear of which a call had been made upon the Government for troops to preserve the peace on that frontier. Every indication points to peace during the Winter.

NEW-YORK.

Affairs at the State Capital—The Meteors—Fires—Personal, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

Observations made at the Dudley Observatory on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th, show that the action of the meteors followed the general laws known to govern such bodies, and that they radiated from the neighborhood of the constellation Leo. None seemed to emanate directly from that quarter, and most of them passed but a short distance. No electrical phenomena was observed. The meteors seemed to be local, as none were visible at the time of the greatest splendor in London, which was a little after 2 o'clock. Allowing for the difference of time, it would have happened here at about 9 o'clock. A large number of persons endeavored to view the spectacle, but there were scarcely over twenty of large size, and a hundred altogether. The large ones nearly all left a flaming tail, in some instances extending over seventy degrees.

A fire occurred here this morning at about 3 o'clock, destroying a dredging machine lying out in the stream opposite the new lumber district, belonging to Gen. VAN RENSSELAER. The machine was completely destroyed, making a total loss of $15,000. It is supposed to have been occasioned by the fires under one of the boilers.

Gov. FENTON returned on Wednesday from Chautauqua County, and was greeted warmly by his political and personal friends. It had been in contemplation to give him a serenade, but his stay was so long protracted that the idea was abandoned. It is stated by several of the friends of the Governor that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senatorship this winter. He prefers the position to which he has been elected.

Hon. Mr. PITTS and several other members of the Assembly have engaged board for the winter at Stanwix Hall. They are the first early birds. Let us hope they will catch the worm.

Albany bids fair to be as miserably deficient this Winter in hotel accommodations as she was last. No new buildings for hotel purposes have been erected, and none are talked of. Congress Hall, last season kept by the Misses WINNE, is now managed by ADAM BLAKE, and Stanwix Hall is controlled by DELAVAN PECK, who is in many respects superior to his predecessor. What this city needs is one or two new hotels of size and convenience to accommodate those who have been in the habit of gathering together here in the Winter. No new edifice for this purpose has been constructed in ten years, while the population of the city and the number of sojourners here have greatly increased, and before another year Congress Hall will be among the relics that have passed.

A.

CANADA.

A Deer Hunting Party—Prince Edward's Island and the Confederation—Relief for the Quebec Sufferers.

OTTAWA, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 17.

A party of sixteen Americans, extensively supplied with rifles, ammunition and deer hounds, have arrived here, en route to the Northern forests on a deer hunting trip for the New-York market.

The steamers and barges employed in carrying lumber from the Ottawa lumber district, for the American market, make their last trips this week.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Confederate Government will contribute $800,000 to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is certain, however, that all the Pro[illegible] will contribute and render aid to put an en[illegible] e troubles caused by the land tenure in the Is[illegible]nd.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Mayor has received another cable message from Manchester, England, saying that a thousand blankets will be sent by the next steamer.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed for Liverpool this morning. This is her last trip from Quebec this season.

Weather mild and rainy.

Fenian Prisoners About to be Discharged.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 17.

No bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury against the following Fenian prisoners, who, it is expected, will shortly be discharged from custody; a number were to have been discharged this evening: Patrick Bellew, James Hogan, James Lynch, Edward J. Morley, Thos. Callaghan, James Quinlan, Thomas Wilkes, Michael Corcoran, Martin McCormick, Patrick O'Malley, James Reilley, John Needham, Patrick Connors, Patrick Garvey, John Reid *alias* John Casey, Thomas Dunn, John Mayfield, Patrick Dolan, Michael Hart, James Cole *alias* Cahill, John Dinen, James Santry, William Brooks *alias* John Snyder, Andrew Flamsburgh, John Murphy, James Walters, William Kerrigan, A. Hickman, John Mahony, Michael Flannagan, Thomas Monday, James McDonald, John Dillon, Geo. Miller, Thomas Reynolds, William Madigan, Francis Miles, John Johnson, Michael Shannon, Michael Duffy, Dennis Lanihan, Peter Morrison, and John Sheridan.

THE BAHAMAS.

Hurricane on Fortune Island—One Hundred and Seven Houses Blown Down.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Capt. KNIGHT, of the brig *Water Witch*, which arrived at this port to-day from St. Jago de Cuba, reports having been boarded while passing Fortune Island on the 30th of October, by parties from the shore, who stated that everything on the island had been destroyed by a hurricane the day previous, one hundred and seven houses having been blown down, and the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

God's Gift.

God gives me recompense for my dim sight
By placing Beauty very near to me:
And though, half led, I walk about the land,
Trying in vain to see what others see—
The far-off wave, the glist'ning foam-kissed sand,
The red rose peeping from the jealous green,
That strives to hide it from the honey bee,—
Though blind to these, one leads me by the hand,
In whose dear face, by heav'nly skill combined,
The rarest tints of all bright things I find:—
Gold from the sun, blue from the summer skies,
Have touched his hair and linger in his eyes;
And God himself gave that exceeding grace,
Like the mysterious spark in the clear heart
Of a pure dew-drop on a golden morn,
Which, when it shines out from a mortal's face,
Mankind must know is of bright heaven born:
And so, although my vision may be weak,
Why should I mourn for beauties never seen?
Here, at my side, the good God gives me more
Than many find who search the wide world o'er.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866. M. E.

RESIGNATION OF STREET-COMMISSIONER CORNELL.

His Reasons Therefor—He had Rather Relinquish the Last Two Weeks of His Term than Afford Judge Whiting the Satisfaction of Investigating His Acts.

The following communication from Street Commissioner CHARLES G. CORNELL, resigning his office, was received by the Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday, and the resignation accepted:

To Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City:

I have been informed through the public press that Gov. FENTON has appointed JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., one of the counsel of the Citizens' Association, to exercise the judicial functions of a Commissioner to investigate the charges recently preferred against me by that Association.

These charges were fully and elaborately answered by me at Albany on Tuesday last, and I had every reason to expect, as the evidence entitled me to, a prompt dismissal of them and an unqualified discharge. I now find that Mr. WHITING, a gentleman well known to this community for bitter partisanship and the most rancorous spirit, who has occupied for a series of years the attitude of accuser against public officials, and the counsel and advocate of manufactured charges, and who is my personal and political opponent, appointed as my judge.

I submit to an impartial community that this is not fair, nor according to the due course of public justice.

Gov. FENTON was my political opponent.

We have just emerged from a contest in which his political and personal interests were largely at stake, and in which I was deeply enlisted in opposition to him. The charges were pending during that contest. They were presented, as it were, on the eve of the election, and if there were any grounds for them it might well have been supposed that I would have shrunk from the performance of my political duty in order to conciliate the power over my office and my character, which the law lodged in Gov. FENTON's hands.

But I had no fear, and I had no cause to fear, because I knew that a fair investigation would result in my vindication.

It is natural, in view of the political result in this City, and my prominence in the Democratic organization, that Gov. FENTON should feel some chagrin, and not be disposed to look with any favor upon me; but I still considered after the election, in appearing before him, and in submitting my answer as I did at Albany, on the 13th instant, that the Governor, out of regard for the high office which he holds, would forget personal and political animosities, and deal fairly and impartially with a political opponent.

Every fair man will say that, in such a case, he was specially called upon to show that he had no political bias, and that he was actuated by no spirit of resentment.

I think every fair man will say that he has forgotten the considerations, and that he has remembered only the interests of partisanship.

I should also remark, as pertinent to the conclusion which I have reached, that Mr. WHITING is the owner of the contract for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, and that this contract relates to the streets over which my department exercises a wide and extensive jurisdiction.

It is the direct interest of Mr. WHITING to have the Street Department, as well as the other departments of the City Government, subject and subordinate to his interests. And the striking spectacle is therefore presented of a contractor having a large contract from which he can derive emoluments in proportion to the vigilance or want of vigilance of the departments of the City, being appointed a Judge to sit in judgment and to hold the personal and official character of the head of the Street Department, subject to his will and decree.

The law under which the Governor acquires jurisdiction was passed in 1863, and that gave to him the same power of removal as was provided by law in regard to Sheriffs and other county officers, over whom he was given jurisdiction by the Constitution.

The procedure in cases against these officials, as fixed by statute at that time, was that a County Judge should be appointed to take the testimony in such cases.

Being a judicial officer, elected by the people, standing impartial and responsible in his office for the upright performance of his duty, there was fairness and propriety in such a tribunal.

But that would not answer partisan purposes. And last Winter an act was hastily passed through the Legislature giving the Governor power to supersede the County Judge and to select a private individual, who is not required to take any oath of office, to conduct the investigation previously intrusted to that officer.

The result of which is the appointment of Mr. WHITING, who occupies the respective positions of judge, accuser, counsel and interested contractor at one and the same time.

Now, I was ready and willing, as Gov. FENTON well knew, to go into the closest and most thorough investigation of the charges in question before any judicial officer, or before any citizen of character and respectability unaffected by prejudice, such as CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Ex-Judges BONNEY, WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN or ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

Surely there was no difficulty in selecting a fair and impartial Commissioner. But I do not feel justified in submitting my character to the judgment or decision of an individual standing in the attitude and relation toward me which Mr. WHITING does.

It may be said that Mr. WHITING's duties would be confined to the taking of testimony; but every one knows that in such an investigation an unfair officer could perpetrate the grossest injustice without remedy by the admission of hearsay and illegal evidence, the refusal to allow explanations, and the expressions of prejudiced opinions in advance of the opportunity for vindication.

I had determined, prior to the presentation of these charges, not to be a candidate for reappointment, my personal interests and my inclination leading me to prefer the pursuits of private life. The inquisitorial functions of Mr. WHITING depend upon my continuing in office two weeks longer for the brief period remaining of my term.

I have concluded to deprive him of that satisfaction, and to take away from him the opportunity to gratify the revengeful spirit with which he and his colleagues have so persistently pursued me.

I therefore do hereby resign the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, such resignation to take effect at once.

Inasmuch as I now surrender my office, I annex my answer to the charges in question, as presented to Gov. FENTON, that my vindication may be on record.

Dated New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Annual Examinations of the Public Schools.

The following circular has been addressed by the City Superintendent to the principals and teachers of Grammar and Primary schools:

"In accordance with the system adopted by this department at the commencement of the present year, and contained in the circular then forwarded to the several schools, no specific period will hereafter be set apart for the examination of classes, with the exception of those about to graduate, or to pass into the supplementary grade. All other classes will be visited, for the purpose of examination and review, at the discretion of the Superintendents, without notice; and such examination and reviews will embrace the studies pursued by the respective classes, or such of them as may from time to time be selected—the general order, discipline and drill of the classes; the penmanship, drawing, composition and declamation of the pupils; their proficiency in musical science, and in the French or German language, when those studies are pursued, and such other matters as may be deemed requisite to a thorough appreciation of the scholarship and attainment of the class.

At the commencement of the examinations, the teacher will be required to furnish a statement of the studies pursued during the period the class has been in his or her charge (stating such period), with the progress made in each, and the studies in which the class has been reviewed. The examination will be confined exclusively to the studies thus reported; and the average per centage of results ascertained on that basis. Should such average per centage fall below seventy-five, the result would be regarded, in the absence of a sufficient explanation, as unsatisfactory; and wherever the records of the Department show a repetition of such results for two or more successive examinations, it will be regarded in accordance with the decision of the State Superintendent and the sanction of the Board of Education, as sufficient cause for the revocation of the certificates of qualification held by the teacher, on the ground of practical incompetency and inefficiency, or for the recommendation to the Board of Education of his or her removal. This is deemed due to the interests of the classes thus repeatedly suffered to fall far below the average standard attained by the schools of the City for a series of years past—to the teachers into whose classes these pupils thus imperfectly trained are promoted—to the standing and character of the school itself—and to the best interests of education. In view of the liberal compensation now paid to teachers of every grade, and of the ample facilities afforded them for the faithful discharge of their duties, there can be no sufficient justification for retaining in the employ of the Board such of their number as find themselves unable, after repeated examinations based on their own reports of the condition of their classes, to attain an average of seventy-five per cent.

The attention of teachers is again specially directed to the paramount importance of thorough instruction within the grades occupied by their respective classes, and of frequent and searching reviews of the ground previously gone over. Neglect or inattention in these respects, at whatever stage of the course they occur, are invariably found to be productive of serious detriment to the progress and advancement of the class, and the highest educational interests of the pupils. Notwithstanding the repeated cautions of the department, there is still in many of our schools too much reliance upon words, and too little mastery of the things which the words represent. Recitations are too often made up of a mere reproduction of the language of the text-book, without any attempt on the part of the teacher to ascertain whether the pupil understands the meaning of the words used, or the principle involved. The reading lessons are frequently hurried over as a mere mechanical exercise, without any intelligent analysis of their contents. The lessons in history are far too often mere efforts of memory, conveying no distinct idea of the transactions recorded. So with astronomy, philosophy, and to some considerable extent the higher mathematical studies. The principles involved are overlooked in too strict an adherence to arbitrary rules and formulas, at the expense of a thorough mastery of the subject itself.

These deficiencies in instruction may best be remedied on the part of teachers by dispensing to as great an extent as possible with the use of text-books in hearing recitations. Let the subject of the lesson be thoroughly mastered, by themselves, in all its parts, by the aid, if necessary, of text and reference books; let them ascertain, in the first instance, the extent of the knowledge which each pupil has attained; and then by a careful examination, sift the accuracy of such knowledge, and its independence of the mere words of the text-book. Let this be followed up by all necessary explanations, and by such full illustration of principles and details drawn from their own resources, as will clearly impress the whole upon the pupil's mind. And finally, let the connection of each lesson with those which have preceded it, be as far and as frequently as possible demonstrated by general reviews.

The knowledge thus imparted, however long the time occupied in its acquisition, will be infinitely more valuable to the pupil than any superficial show of scholarship resting merely on memory, however rapid may be the grade of advancement thus secured. "Not how much, but how well," should be the permanent motto of every class, every teacher, and every pupil of our Public Schools. Not how advanced the grade of the class, but how thorough the scholarship, in whatever grade the class may be; not how many pages of the text-book may have been gone over, or how much may be glibly recited from memory, but how much has been completely mastered, clearly understood, and perfectly assimilated by the intellect, so that it may be, at any time, intelligently reproduced and rendered capable of practical application.

With these general statements of the principles upon which the examinations of the succeeding year will be conducted, and of the objects and results desired to be secured, the undersigned and his assistants will endeavor to visit the various schools and departments as frequently as may be possible, with the view of ascertaining their condition, and affording their teachers and pupils, respectively, such assistance and encouragement as may, from time to time, be required.

S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

The principal of each department or school to whom this circular is sent is specially requested to communicate the same to each of the teachers employed in the school.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The Government Cheated out of Half a Million of Dollars—Seizure of Distilleries in Brooklyn and New-Jersey—An Assessor Establishes a "Ring."

A series of stupendous frauds on the Government have lately been discovered in Brooklyn, and are now undergoing investigation by officials connected with the Internal Revenue Department. A short time ago, it will be remembered, two distilleries were seized—one in Blessville, L. I., and the other in Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn. They were both owned by a company of Germans, whose names could not be ascertained, but two men named BOHM and ANGUS were the reputed possessors, and the matter was compromised with the Government by the payment of $143,000 for the release of the distilleries. The owners then went to work ostensibly to manufacture burning fluid, on which there is no duty. But the Government detectives have been watching them closely, and on Friday these distilleries, as well as two others in New-York, and one in New-Jersey, owned by the same company, were seized.

According to the information lodged with the District-Attorney, it appears that the manufacture of burning fluid was a sham; that alcohol was distilled and then mixed with about ten per cent. of spirits of turpentine and other drugs, which gave it the appearance of burning fluid. In this condition it was taken from the distillery. By a simple chemical process the turpentine and other mixtures were afterwards taken from the casks, and the remainder was alcohol worth $4 per gallon—on each gallon of which the Government had been defrauded of $2. It is estimated that during the twenty days that the firm has been engaged in this business it has cleared over $400,000.

Another fraud of a worse character has come to light in the Third Collection District of Brooklyn, which will be the subject of investigation this week by a special Commissioner from Washington. In this case a former Government Assessor is charged with having formed a "ring," composed of United States detectives and officials connected with the collection department, by which a large number of distilleries have been run without paying any revenue to the Government for two years past. The principal operator in the matter is reported to have made over a million and a half of dollars during the time he has been engaged in it. The investigation will doubtless disclose an extraordinary state of morals among certain Government officials in this neighborhood.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

The length of time occupied by the trial of O'Brien for the murder of Kate Smith, just concluded, has interfered somewhat with the arrangements made at the beginning of the term for the conduct of court business. But counsel who have cases to try must be prepared, nevertheless, as every hour is deemed precious. The City Prison is crowded with prisoners, and an effort must be made to relieve it of its occupants. The other murder cases intended to be tried this term will be necessarily laid over till next term, as also a number of bail cases which cannot possibly be disposed of until the jail list shall have been reduced. The remainder of the term will be devoted to the trials of burglars, robbers, grand larceny cases, pickpockets, and some felonious assault and battery cases.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

The People *vs.* Dennis Hays and Thomas Kline—robbery.

The People *vs.* Catharine Noonan, Mary Ann Russell, and H. Russell—grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Paul Christensen—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John H. Dix—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Frederick Ehine—grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Isabella Goodwin—grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* John Murphy—grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Michael Duffy—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* W. N. Griswold—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Thompson—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* George McKillup and A. Van Pelt—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* H. Jacobewitz and K. Guttman—forgery.

The People *vs.* Robert McGowan—receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney appearing for the people.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

COSTLY WINE.

An Englishman named SIMON BATSEN, of No. 157 East Twenty-first-street, left home on Friday evening for an evening's enjoyment. After rambling about for some time, he finally brought up at the Evening Star, a disreputable saloon in Chatham-street. While there BATSEN formed the acquaintance of LIZZIE SMITH and JENNIE BOWER, waiter girls of the establishment. These women were invited to join the visitor in some refreshment, and they accordingly called for champagne, and the party succeeded in consuming over twenty bottles of the stuff, BATSEN recklessly paying $5 for each bottle so ordered. This wholesale style of drinking soon had its natural effect, and BATSEN became grossly intoxicated. When he left the place he gave the two women a sovereign each, and then went down to No. 231 William-street, where he became quite abusive and boisterous. After his ejection BATSEN laid down in the hallway and went to sleep, but was soon after awakened by some one pulling him about. He then discovered that he had been robbed of over $200 in cash, a gold watch and chain, and other articles. Officer WALLING, of the Fourth Precinct, heard of the robbery, and arrested both LIZZIE and JENNY, on suspicion. On being arraigned before the Court the complainant would not make an affidavit against the accused, being of the belief that they were innocent of the theft. The prisoners were accordingly discharged from custody. The victim is a recent arrival in this City, from England.

LARCENY OF SHAWLS.

Detective KINNER, of the Merchant's Police, arrested JOHN KEMBER on a charge of having stolen three shawls valued at $35, having been detected in the act by the proprietor, Mr. JOHN MCCANN, of No. 349 West Fifty-fourth-street. The prisoner agreed on arrest to restore the property, but failed to do so. He was subsequently arraigned before the Court and committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE ANDERSON SHOOTING CASE.

Yesterday afternoon Police Surgeon KIMBROOK appeared before Justice DODGE, and made oath that upon examining the wound of Mrs. ANDERSON, inflicted by a pistol shot at the hands of her husband, he was satisfied that the same was merely superficial, and that the patient was not only out of danger, but rapidly recovering; and upon the strength of this affidavit the magistrate committed Mr. ANDERSON to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury in the premises, bail being refused.

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.

On Thursday morning of this week a respectable looking lad, of perhaps 17 years of age, entered the Cashier's office of the Sixth National Bank, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, and representing that he was in the employ of a wealthy distiller in Thirty-eighth-street, named JOHN B. DOBLER, said to the officer of the Bank that that gentleman had sent him for a new blank check-book. As Mr. DOBLER is one of the institution's heaviest dealers, the request was readily granted. The book was furnished to the boy, and he immediately left. He was not gone long, however; for in a few minutes he returned with a check, properly filled out, to the order of "bearer" for $20,000 purporting to be signed by the aforesaid Mr. DOBLER, which he presented to the paying-teller, and demanded the face of it in large notes. The check appeared to be genuine, and the only question with the teller was, whether funds sufficient were in the bank to cover the amount of it. Upon consulting the ledger it was discovered that this was not the case, and Mr. DOBLER was at once sent for to explain the circumstance. When he arrived at the bank, the cashier showed him the check, which he at once pronounced a forgery. Detective IRVINE was then called in, when he recognized the lad as an old offender, who, though only 16 years of age, has been frequently imprisoned upon serious criminal charges, but through the influences of friends has been able to get out of them all. The prisoner was yesterday brought before Justice DODGE, when he gave his name as WILLIAM A. MARSH. He was committed for trial without bail.

Sunday Concert

STEINWAY HALL.—Our readers must not forget that the twelfth Sunday concert, under the direction of Messrs. H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON, takes place to-night. All the grand artists of the Bateman troupe assist in the programme. It will, we believe, be the last opportunity of hearing them at a Sunday concert, and the occasion should be remembered by those who desire to hear the best concert troupe in the country—perhaps in the world.

Republican Executive Committee.

The Regular Republican Executive Committee of the Union General Committee, met last evening corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Mr. THOS. B. ACTON, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 8 P. M. Notice was given that the General Committee would meet on Tuesday evening of this week, to transact business connected with the primary elections. The Committee then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

QUEER DEVELOPMENTS AT THE FORTY-FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION.—Shortly after the accession to the Forty-fifth Precinct of a member of the Eleventh, (New-York,) the officers in the former began to be unpleasantly sensible of a migratory disposition in some of their personal effects. Officer MCLAUGHLIN missed a very valuable revolver and $20. Officer BAY also missed a revolver which never missed fire. Some of the officers also found that their clubs had been played out. The officer whose advent had been marked by such disagreeable incidents had only been about two weeks at the Forty-fifth, however, when the Captain of the Forty-second had him transferred thither. After his departure, suspicion fell strongly on him, and on search being made, by permission, at the Forty-second, suspicion was in some degree confirmed by the discovery of the pistols in the officer's mattress and of the two clubs tied up in his trunk. Some officers from the Eleventh Precinct (New-York) came over to the Forty-fifth yesterday morning and stated that while the suspected individual was in their Precinct, they had lost $100 worth of property. The case will probably come up before the Commissioners on Wednesday.

A SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.—Several of the coal-dealers of the Eastern District were yesterday victimized by a youthful swindler giving his name as AMOS SMITH, in the following manner: He visited the coal-yards and ordered four tons of coal at each, to be delivered at No. 100 Fourth-street, giving in payment the checks of Cuthbert & Cunningham, distillers. Each check was drawn for a larger amount than the value of the coal, and Mr. AMOS SMITH pocketed the difference. When the cartmen reached the the place directed by the young man, they discovered that their employers had been victimized by a swindler, and the checks were ascertained to be forgeries.

THE KNIFE.—BENJAMIN WELLS, a conductor on the Broadway and East New-York Railroad, was on Saturday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on a charge of stabbing a cartman named MICHAEL MILES with a cheese knife. The complainant failing to appear the accused was discharged.

A little boy named GEORGE WILKSHIRE, aged 9 years, was arraigned before the same Justice on a charge of stabbing a playmate aged 11 years, named WILLIAM SMITH. The offence was committed on the 5th inst. The boy was adjudged guilty and fined $5, his father also being required to give bonds for his future good behavior.

THE MARCY-AVENUE ARSON CASE.—The man CHARLES VOTEY, over whom a charge of arson is pending for an attempt to demolish by fire, a brick building in Marcy-avenue, E. D., on Friday evening, assaulted one GEORGE WILSON, a witness against him, by kicking him in the head. For this offence Justice DAILEY, yesterday, sentenced VOTEY to pay a fine of $30 or go to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some time last night some burglars attempted to enter the large pork-packing establishment recently established at the corner of Union-avenue and Devoe-street, Eastern District. The burglars appear to have become alarmed and left in a hurry. They had cut a large strip from the side of the door, on Union-avenue.

SEDUCTION.—HEINRICH LANDON, a tailor doing business in Meserole-street, E. D., was on Saturday held on a charge of seduction by Justice DAILEY. His victim was a newly arrived German girl named PAULINE ETROTT, and she alleges that she was betrayed by LANDON under circumstances of a very aggravating nature, he being a married man at the time.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—CHARLES VARENORB, employed in the tobacco manufactory of W. W. HUGHES, corner of Warren and Hicks-streets, was arrested yesterday for stealing one dollar's worth of tobacco. He acknowledged that he took about $100 worth of tobacco. The accused was held for a hearing.

WRECK ON ROCKAWAY BEACH.—A brig from Malaga, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore on Rockaway Beach during the storm on Thursday night. The body of one man was found, but the remainder of the crew will be saved. The beach is strewn with oranges, lemons, raisins, almonds, &c. Another brig is ashore about ten miles east of the above.

NEW-JERSEY.

FORGERY.—On Thursday afternoon, a respectable-appearing man went into the office of WILLIAM M. HOGAN, coal dealer, corner of Jersey-avenue and South Eighth-street, Jersey City, and ordered two tons of coal to be sent to the residence of WILLIAM D. HART, No. 116 Jersey-avenue. He tendered in payment therefor a check on the Second National Bank for $31, signed by CLARKE & STELLE, and the balance of the amount, $13, was paid to him by Mr. HOGAN, when he left. Mr. HOGAN proceeded to deliver the coal on Saturday, when he was informed that no coal had been ordered, and upon further inquiry he learned that the check was a forged one.

FELONIOUSLY ASSAULTS HIS WIFE.—On Saturday morning a German, 50 years of age, named GOTLIEB GAIGLER, residing in Bergenwood-avenue, Hudson City, was taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE and committed to the County Jail for trial, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on his wife. It appears that on the afternoon previous, GOTLIEB, while under the influence of stimulants, became enraged at his wife, and seizing an iron kettle, dealt her a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a severe but not dangerous scalp wound.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE.—CHRISTOPHER KELLY, a canal boatman, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with stealing a horse valued at $100, the property of CHARLES DOUGHERTY. It appears that the accused was in the employ of complainant, who is Captain of a canal-boat, and, as is alleged, on their arrival in Jersey City, KELLY took the horse from the stable, and proceeding to Brooklyn disposed of him. The prisoner was held for trial.

NEW-JERSEY STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The New-Jersey State Sabbath-school Convention, at their annual meeting just closed in Newark, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—J. S. Mackie, M. D., Newark. Vice-Presidents—Peter A. Voorhies and others. Corresponding Secretary—Samuel W. Clark, Newark. Recording Secretary—J. W. Woodruff. Treasurer—J. V. D. Hoagland, Millstone. Camden was fixed upon as the place for holding the next convention.

THEATENING LIFE.—A woman named MARGARET HOCKEMER, a quarrelsome female, residing in Wall-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly and riotous conduct, and for threatening the life of VALENTINE BOOSE. Justice SANFORD committed her to the County Jail for trial in default of bail.

ACCIDENT AT THE FERRY.—During the prevalence of the gale about 2:30 o'clock on Friday morning, the engine of the Jersey City ferry-boat *Newark* got on a centre and ran against the bridge with such force as to break in two one of the beams that supports the bridge. No other material damage was done.

ARRESTED ON A BENCH WARRANT.—A young man named PATRICK FOLEY, was arrested in Jersey City, on Saturday, on a bench warrant, for failing to appear for sentence, on a conviction for assault and battery on a colored woman. He gave security to appear for sentence on Monday.

MORE RAILROAD FACILITIES.—Notice is given of intended application to the Legislature for a charter to construct a horse railroad from Newark to Montclair, with a capital of $100,000.

The Peabody Institute in Baltimore—Letter of Thanks to Mr. Peabody.

The Trustees of the Peabody Institute have addressed the following letter to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., in response to one received from him a short time since:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25, 1866.

George Peabody, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The Trustees of the Peabody Institute, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th October, 1866, cannot refrain from expressing the great gratification they derived from your kind and considerate approbation of their past management of the Institute, and of the postponement of its inauguration to this day.

That they should obtain your indulgent sanction of their course under peculiar circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty, was all they could have reasonably expected or fairly hoped for.

That you should have sealed your approbation by adding another princely donation of $500,000 to the equally large endowment heretofore made, to enable them therewith "to increase the usefulness of the Institute," excites their profoundest gratitude and admiration.

In the name of the people of Baltimore, and of the countless thousands who shall hereafter reap the benefit of your surpassing liberality and enlightened benevolence, the Trustees tender to you their hearty thanks and their sincere wishes for your health, happiness and prolonged enjoyment of every other blessing bestowed upon our race.

On behalf of the Trustees, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PENNINGTON,
President *pro tem.*

Summit County is one of the best apple-growing counties in Ohio, and the present has been one of the most prolific apple seasons that this section of the country has known for many years. In addition to abundantly supplying the home demand, large quantities have been shipped to other less favored sections, mainly into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, to Milwaukee and other points in the Western States. The price paid by dealers varies from 40 to 60 cents per bushel, averaging, perhaps, 50 cents. About $26,000 worth of apples and cider, (including cost of barrels,) has been shipped from Akron thus far this season. The season is not yet over, and it is probable that half as much more of apples and cider may yet be shipped, to say nothing of the vast quantity of dried apples that must here find a market a little later in the season.

A project for a normal school at Charleston, S. C., to educate colored teachers, has the approval of Gov. ORR, of the Ex-Secretary of the late Confederate Treasury, G. A. TRENHOLM, of Rev. Mr. PICKNEY, Rector of Grace Church, Charleston, and of other men of almost equal standing. Gov. ORR says he heartily approves of "the scheme to educate thoroughly the colored children of Charleston."

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

To let a Cold have its own Way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON for the complexion and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Louisville Journal.*

Burglary Foiled!

Conclusive evidence of the security afforded by VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALARM PATENT SAFE, against burglars:

RIDGWAY, Penn., Nov. 13, 1866.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The burglar proof qualities of our alarm patent safe manufactured by you were tested by thieves on the morning of the 2d inst.

One of the outside fire-proof doors was drilled and blown open with powder, but opening the door to the burglar-proof box inside was another matter and failed entirely. Two steel wedges, some 4½ inches long, were driven in over the top of the door, with the design of either breaking it down or making an opening by which powder might be introduced. Whichever result was intended was a failure. The safe proved what you recommended it, literally "BURGLAR-PROOF."

It stood a severe test, but we are fully satisfied it might have stood a much longer siege and not have yielded.

(Signed) SOUTHER, WILLIS & SOUTHER, Bankers.

All parties desiring protection against fire and burglars are invited to send for a descriptive circular, or call and examine into the principles on which our safes are constructed.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Lauck's Hair Color Restorer and DRESSING.—Harmless, cleanly, cooling and invigorating; no trouble in applying; just the thing for traveling. Price $1, large bottles. Depot, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—VAN DUZER.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., JOHN S. MARTIN to MARY SOMERVILLE, daughter of Selah Van Duzer, all of this City.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Friday morning, Nov. 16, Mrs. JANE H. COOPER, late wife of Francis W. Cooper, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 6 Varick-place, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 15, DANIEL CARPENTER, aged 50 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Police, of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. & A. M., Zerubbabel Chapter No. 147, R. A. M., and the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and the fraternity in general, also the members of City Lodge No. 151, I. O. O. F., and of Dr. Stryker's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the R. D. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., (Dr. Stryker's,) at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 19th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be deposited temporarily in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, after a short and severe illness, ISABELLA G., wife of Andrew M. Harper, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., on Sunday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock; also with the friends of the family at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUTTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 17, after a short illness, Mrs. JULIA A. HUTTON, in the 48th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Sunday,) Nov. 18, at 3½ P. M., at the residence of her brother, J. T. Barnard, corner of Gates-av. and Ryerson-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 16, Ex-Alderman CHARLES HOOPER, aged 57 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HEWINS.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, ANNA R. DELNOCE, wife of Wm. W. Hewins, and only daughter of Lewis Delnoce, aged 19 years and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, corner of Waverley-st. and Terrace-place, Melrose, N. Y., on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 2:30 P. M., for Melrose Station.

MESEROLE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 16, Mrs. HANNAH WHITE, widow of the late Capt. John Meserole, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, S. F. A. Shonnard, No. 117 Keap-st., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

NEGUS.—In Jersey City, on Friday evening, Nov. 16, after a lingering illness, MARIA E., wife of William I. Negus, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PULLMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 16, JAMES HENRY, second son of John and Mary Pullman, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 123 East 23d-st.

RIKER.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 17, MARY RIKER, widow of James Riker, aged 95 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THATCHER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 17, HARRISON KENDALL, infant son of James W. and Nettie F. Thatcher.

The Funeral service will take place at the residence of the grandfather, Benj. F. Harrison, No. 137 Mulberry-st., on Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

MASONIC OBSEQUIES OF W. DANIEL CARPENTER, DECEASED.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF F. AND A. MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN: Such lodges as may desire, in a body, to take part in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased beloved and lamented Worshipful Brother, DANIEL CARPENTER, late Master of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, will congregate at or near the Dutch Reformed Church on 34th-st. near to the 8th-av., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Those brethren whose lodges may not attend as such will form with the lodges that may be on the spot, being careful to fill up those that are weakest in number. The only lodge whose officers will wear collars will be Greenwich Lodge, No. 467. The officers of all other lodges will wear their jewels on their left breasts; Masters will carry their gavels, Wardens their columns, Stewards their rods, and Tilers their swords; all of which jewels and implements will be draped in crape, with narrow white ribbon streamers eight inches in length, pendant. The costume of all Brethren must be dark, with high black hats, white gloves and black neck-ties; crape will be worn on the left arm of each and a sprig of evergreen will be placed on the left breast. The Brethren will also wear white gloves. The local and sojourning officers of the Grand Lodge will meet at the Grand Secretary's office, at 12½ P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst.

By order of M. W. ROBT. D. HOLMES, Grand Master.

Attest—JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

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GOLDEN JUBILEE.—THE FIFTIETH ANniversary of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Sunday-school will take place on SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Church, Allen-st., near Grand. Interesting exercises will be held at 10½ A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. All the friends of old Allen-st. are cordially invited to join in the jubilee.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING on the occasion of the return of Rev. J. DODDS to the mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Latakeyia, Syria, will be held in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING next, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

FLORICULTURE.

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E. W. BUSWELL,	JOHN L. RUSSELL,
DR. J. P. KIRTLAND,	C. J. SPRAGUE,
J. M. MERRICK, Jr.,	W. C. STRONG,
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POMOLOGY.

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An important and novel feature of the Magazine will be the department of Floriculture. Receiving contributions from all of the known talent in America, with copious extracts from the best foreign works, it will be an Encyclopedia of Floriculture. To the lady who has only a window for her garden, or the front of a city residence, as well as to the proprietor of the largest garden and greenhouse, it will be a necessary companion and guide. Every novelty introduced will receive proper attention in our columns.

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POLITICAL.

FOR COMPROLLER,

CHARLES L. FLEMING,

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—A reunion of the pastors, members and friends of the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will be held on SUNDAY. The services will be as follows: Addresses to the Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Singing by the children. Sermon by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Heman Bangs, at 10½ A. M. Short addresses at 3 P. M. by ministers and laymen. Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M., and sermon at 7½ P. M. by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN J. ROBERTS will preach at 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—THE NEW M. E. CHAPEL, 61st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (erected under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church,) will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of Brooklyn. Dedication service by Rev. HEMAN BANGS, P. E. At 2½ P. M., addresses by Major-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Hon. S. Booth, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, and others. Sermon in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALISTER, of Brooklyn. Friends of City Evangelization are cordially invited to be present.

GEO. HOLLIS, Pastor.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the sweet singing of these children.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, on *The Constitutional Amendment as an Intended Robbery of the Colored Race, and the Voice of God Against it.* Service at 7½; morning services at 10½.

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED Revivalist, will preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church (Dr. WESCOTT'S), on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. He will also preach next week every day at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and at 7½ in the EVENING, except Saturday. All are invited. Seats free during the week.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service in the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. J. M. FORBES, D. D., of St. Luke's Church, in the evening. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. F. L. H. WILLIS, M. D., DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject A. M.—*Spiritualism and its Relations to Progress.* EVENING—*The Progressive Development of Spiritual Life.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. PHILLIP PHILLIPS, the sweet singer, will be present and sing. Rev. DANIEL WISE will give an address.

WHAT IS AN ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN? will be the subject of a discourse in Christian Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on LORD'S DAY MORNING, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor. Services in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., BEtween 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, on SUNDAY, 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*The Offence of the Cross;* for the evening—*Common Sense.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Slough of Despond.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Association, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF ROCHESTER, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 18, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., when a collection will be taken up in aid of the New-York Baptist Union for ministerial education. He will also preach in the EVENING.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Prayer-meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. "Come with us and we will do thee good."

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held in the Church of the Covenant, on Park-av., corner 35th-st., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Dangers of Sunday-school Teachers Pride, Formalism, Ignorance and Unbelief.*

REV. DR. WESTON—ASSISTANT MINIster of Trinity Church, will preach before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Special offerings will be received toward the erection of a new church edifice.

ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Delancy and Rivington sts. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*God's Judgments in Noah's Day.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. PERRY.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting preceding the evening service, commences at 6 o'clock, in the Lecture-room.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the latter service—*It is Finished*—being the sixth in a course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered by our Saviour on the cross.

REV. F. C. EWER, RECTOR OF Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., will, in accordance with the request of his parishioners, repeat the sermon on *The Unities and Aim of the Bible,* THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 7½. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

REV. J. M. FORBES, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at St. Stephen's Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MRS. M. S. TOWNSEND, AN INSPIRED medium, will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., this SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. DR. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector of Zion Church, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. THRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will, D. V., preach SUNDAY MORNING (10½) on Wesleyan Methodism as predicted in the Bible, and in the EVENING (7½) on America as predicted in the Bible, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Small Hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.; services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject SUNDAY MORNING, *Meteors;* for the EVENING, *John Wesley as a Christian Leader.*

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 18, 1866. A circle at 10½ A. M., conference at 3 P., and lecture in the evening at 7½ o'clock by Mrs. LEVENWORTH.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in Washington Hall (3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.) SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach.

REV. WILLIAM MACLAREN, OF FALL River, will preach on SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, free lecture, 3½ o'clock, by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH. Lessons for the clergy on the nuisances of New-York; particularly, SUNDAY, *The Naked Truth, Ballet Dancing, Theatricals, &c.*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. Chauncey Giles, pastor. Services: SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS—Seats free. Discussion on the *Inspiration of the Bible* at 3 P. M. Discussion on the *Divinity of Christ* at 7½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dr. ARCHIBALD will officiate on Sunday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. — On SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. DR. DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach for the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks at the University Chapel, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

WHERE IS HELL?—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. *The Nature and Locality of Heaven and Hell.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and SHEDD will supply the pulpit of this Church during the absence of the Pastor, Dr. THOMPSON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. MACLAREN, FORMERLY of this City, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.

REV. J. E. ANNAN, OF CINCINNATI, the pastor elect of the 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., will commence his labors on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. POMERDEN WILL PREACH for Dr. Deems' congregation, chapel of the University Building, Washington-square, SUNDAY at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17, 1866.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	113¾	300 Boston W. P.	31¾
40,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	108¾	400 do b30	31¾
1,000 do	108¾	100 do b30	31
22,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'64	106¾	100 N. Y. Central	109¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	106¾	600 do	109¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65		30 Erie Railroad	76
New Issue	108¼	do	75¾
do	108¾	500 do s30	75
Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106¾	200 do	75¾
do 2d Ser.	105½	1000 do	75
do 3d Ser.	105¾	300 do	75¾
N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	300 do	75½
N. Car. 6s ....x-c	80	500 Erie R. Pr.	85
Missouri 6s	87	200 do	83¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R. R.	87½	200 Hud. Riv. R.	123
Conn. State 6s	100	200 Reading R.	111¾
O. & M. C.	29	600 do	111¾
do	28¾	100 do	111¾
do	28¾	600 do	111½
do	29	1200 do	111¾
do s60	29	3700 Clev. & Pitts.	85
do	29	200 do	84¾
2,500 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	110	300 Mich. Cen. R.	112
		200 do	111¾
		100 do	111¾
Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	97	5000 M. S. & N. I.	82
1,000 Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st	99	1500 do b15	82
26,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	200 do b15	82
Gr. West. 2d Pr.	72	300 do	81¾
C. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s.	94	500 do s3	82
Gallatin Nat. Bank	109	1800 Ill. Central R.	119
Bank of Commerce	120	100 do	118¾
Cen. N. Bank	118	10 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	118
Amer. Ex. Bk.	114¼	100 Chi. & N. W.	50
Canton Co.	51¾	1000 do	49¾
Del. & Hud. Canal	158	1700 do	49¾
Cum. Coal P.	70	300 do	49¾
300 do	69¾	300 do	50
21 Adams Ex. Co.	76¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	71¾
200 West. U. Tel.	46	1000 do	71¾
200 do	47¾	200 do	71
200 do b30	47¾	200 do s10	71
200 do	47	600 do	71¾
200 do	46¾	1700 Cleve. & Tol.	112
20 do	46¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	104¾
600 do	46	1000 do	104¾
200 do s10	45¾	500 do	104¾
100 do	45¾	2000 do	104¾
200 do b30	45¾	200 Tol., W. & W.	43
60 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	400 do	42¾
		300 P., Ft. W. & C.	105
200 Quick. Min.	47¾	1000 do	105¾
100 do b30	46	500 do	105¾
100 do	47¾	1000 do	105¾
200 Mar. Min.	13	300 Alt. & T. H.	42
300 do b10	13	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	70
100 do b10	13¾	200 Chic. & Alton	107
200 do	12¾	100 do b30	107¾
100 Mar. Pf.	27¾	100 do	107¾
1000 do	27½	200 Chic. & Alt. P.	108¾
200 do	27¾	100 Mar. & C. 1st P. b60	40
200 do	27¾	100 Mil. & St. P.	57
200 do	27	200 do	56
100 do	26¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
200 At. Mail S. Co.	100	300 do	69¾
100 do	101½	100 do	69¾
100 do	102	200 do	70
600 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	240	100 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	34½
5 do	241		

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81...R.	112¾	200 Reading R.	112¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	108¾	1000 do	112¾
2,000 do	108¾	1000 do	112¾
110,000 do	108¾	1000 Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	106¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	112
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65 New Issue	108¾	100 do	112¾
		200 Ill. Cen.	119¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	29	100 do	119¾
10,600 do	28¾	200 do	119¾
10,000 do	28¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	85
10,000 do b30	29	100 Chic. & N. W.	51¼
100 Canton Co.	50¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	71¾
100 West. U. Tel.	47	500 do	71¾
100 do	46¾	200 do	71¾
100 do	46¾	1000 Cleve. & Tol.	112¾
200 Adams Ex. Co..b60	76¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	105
4 Amer. Ex. Co.	80	200 do	104¾
100 Boston W. P.	30¾	500 do	104¾
200 do b10	30¾	300 Tol., W. & W.	43¾
200 do	30¾	100 do	43¾
120 Pac. M. St. Co.	240	500 P., F. W. & C.	106
50 do	240¾	500 do s60	105¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	109¾	100 do	105¾
100 do	109¾	200 Alt. & T. H.	41
1500 Erie Railroad	76¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	56
300 do	76¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	29¾	300 M. So. & N. I.	82¾
10,000 do	29¾	800 do	82¾
800 Quicksilver	49¾	200 do b3	82¾
800 Mar. Pref.	28¾	1100 do s3	82¾
100 do	28	300 do c	82¾
100 Atlantic S. S. Co.	100	800 do c	82¾
200 West. U. Tel.	47	500 do c	82¾
100 do	46¾	600 do b3	82¾
600 do	46	200 do b10	82¾
100 do	46¾	500 do s10	82¾
200 do b5	46¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.	119
200 do s3	46¾	100 do	119¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	110¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	111¾
100 do	110¾	800 do	111¾
100 do	110¾	200 do	111¾
100 do s3	110	200 Chi. R. I. & P. ..b3	104¾
600 Erie R.	76¾	400 do	105¾
300 do	76¾	300 do	105¾
100 do s3	76¾	100 do b10	105¾
100 do b16	76¾	100 do	105¾
300 do c	76¾	600 do	105
200 do b10	75¾	800 Chi. & N. W.	49
200 do c	76¾	2600 do s3	49¾
200 do s10	76	500 do	49¾
400 do	76¾	800 do	49¾
200 do b3	76¾	400 do s10	49¾
300 Erie R. Pr.	83	400 do	49¾
100 Hud. R. R. ....x-d	123	600 do b3	49¾
100 do s30	122¾	500 Chi. & N. W. P. ..s3	71¾
100 do	122¾	600 do	72
100 Reading R.	112¾	400 do	71¾
100 do	112	1800 do	71¾
400 do	112¾	200 do b5	71¾
1800 Clev. & Pitts R.	85	300 do b5	71¾
2,000 do	84¾	200 do c	71¾
600 do s3	84¾	200 do s10	71¾
500 do b3	84¾	400 P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	105¾
400 do s10	84¾	300 do	105¾
400 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70	200 do	105¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C.	28¾	300 M. S. & N. I.	82¾
100 Canton Co.	51	100 do c	82¾
100 Boston W. P.	30¾	500 do	82¾
100 Butler Coal Co.	20	200 do b3	82¾
200 Mar. Min. Pr.	25¾	100 do b3	82¾
200 West. U. Tel.	47	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
200 do	46¾	500 do s3	84¾
300 do	46¾	1500 Cleve. & Tol. R.	112¾
100 do b10	47	400 Ch., R. I. & P.	105
100 do s3	46¾	100 do c	104¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	108¾	100 do b3	104¾
100 do s3	108¾	100 do b15	105
100 do b3	109	300 Chi. & N. W.	50¾
300 Ill. Cen. R.	119	1500 do	50¾
100 do s10	119	300 do	50¾
2200 Erie R.	76¾	100 do s3	50¾
400 do	76¾	300 do	50¾
400 do s3	76¾	800 do	50¾
1000 do	76¾	300 do b10	50¾
200 do b8	76¾	400 do	50¾
500 do b10	76¾	300 do s10	50¾
100 do s3	76¾	900 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
100 Mar. Min. Co.	13¾	300 do s5	71¾
100 Reading R.	112¾	300 do b3	71¾
100 do	112¾	300 do	71¾
100 do	112¾	200 do	71¾
100 do b3	112¾	200 P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	105¾

SATURDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Gold Room was 2½ per cent. lower this afternoon than on Friday night. The sales through the early part of the day were at 141⅞@142 ℔ cent., but near the close there was an increased offering for Monday's delivery, and the sales ran down to 141⅛@141 ℔ cent. The cash Gold continues abundant, and there is no response in the Exchange market to the decline in price. Bills on London closed 108⅜@108½ ℔ cent.

The offering of Money to the strong Stock and Money firms of the Street was quite liberal at 5@6 ℔ cent.; Bank lenders generally asking 6 ℔ cent. Owing to the lower ruling on the Railway speculation there is a little more particularity as to collateral, so that the brokers of highest credit make the best terms with money lenders. The market closed steady at the rates just quoted.

With the present rates of Exchange, there is no export demand for Gold Coin. The European steamers of the day carried out $100,000 in Silver and $245,000 in Gold bars, making the whole Specie export of the week $528,385. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $2,070,000, and the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest $1,643,000.

The bearish temper of the Railway market on the Stock Exchange was decidedly rampant. All sorts of predictions of "a bad Bank Statement on Monday" were indulged, (which, by the way, we dare say, will prove, for the most part, gross exaggerations,) and no questions asked as to whether Money, for the day only, was tight or easy—the conclusion being jumped to that it *must* be tight next week. Of course the continued fall since Monday or Tuesday last, and especially the heavy decline of Friday and to-day, caused some sacrifices and more fright to weak holders, but the actual precipitate or forced sales for their account were by no means equal to the continued eagerness to put out *short* contracts at the lowest figures. Every facility to speculation in this direction was offered by the readiness of the Brokers to lend Stocks and to pay interest on the Money advanced upon them. The Public Funds of 1862 were lower in sympathy with the fall in Gold.

Only one regular session of the Boards was held to-day. In the afternoon, in the Long Room the Railways improved from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. on the cheapest sales of the day, and closed as follows as compared with Friday night.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	100¾	Northwest	50¾	52¼
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	108¾	N. West Pref.	72¾	72¾
U. S. 7.30s	107	106¾	Rock Island	1 6¾	105¾
N. Y. Central	110¾	109	Fort Wayne	106¾	105¾
Erie	77¾	77¾	Cumb'land Coal.	70¾	70
Hudson	123¾	123¾	Quicksilver	50¾	49¾
Reading	113¾	113¾	W. U. Telegraph.	48	50
Mich. Southern	83¾	83¾	Mariposa Pref.	28¾	26
Illinois Central	122	119¾	Ohio Certificates	31	30
Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾	American Gold	142¾	141¾
Tennessee 6s	70¾	70¾	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	116	Shoe and Leather	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	127	Continental	100
National	110	Commonwealth	110½
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Central National	112½
State of New York	110	Fourth National	106
Commerce	118	Ninth National	119
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	106
Metropolitan	128		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94½	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol & W. 1st M. ext.	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	99	Atlantic & G. W. 2d M.	65
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	110	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	90
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	80		

The following correspondence is of interest, as confirmatory of the opinion which we have always maintained that the Government will redeem its funded debt only in coin, according to the uniform rule and usage of the Treasury Department, all reports or representations to the contrary effect being utterly groundless, and circulated exclusively with a mischievous intent:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1866.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We have good reason for believing that an impression prevails very generally in London, and to some extent in Paris and Germany also, that the United States Government will avail itself of the option of paying the Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 next year, and that the liquidation will be made in currency. This idea keeps the bonds much below the price at which they would sell were it understood that the Government regards itself as bound to pay them in gold.

Should you deem it proper to give an expression of your views as to the kind in which the principal of the Bonds is payable, of which we could make use through our European circular, we have no doubt the opinion would be of much interest to foreign investors in our funds. We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants, (Signed,) L. P. MORTON & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 13th inst. is received. *I regard, as did also my predecessors, all bonds of the United States as payable in coin.*

The bonds that have matured since the suspension of specie payments have been so paid, and I have no doubt that the same will be true with all others. This being, *as I understand it to be, the established policy of the Government, the Five-Twenties Bonds of 1862 will either be called in at the expiration of five years from their date and paid in coin, or be permitted to run until the Government is prepared to pay them in coin.*

I am very truly yours,
(Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.
Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., New-York.

Internal Revenue Decision.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, 247 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner Internal Revenue:

SIR: I have the honor to propose the following question of law for you early decision thereon: Does the Government claim for taxes owing and due before failure, as shown by a sworn return presented to the Assessor and returned by him to the Collector, after assignment to preferred creditors made by the failing party, and if so, would the Collector be justifiable in proceeding to distrain the property in the hands of the assignees? Truly yours.

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1866.

A. B. Sloanaker, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District Pennsylvania:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to say that if the taxes were due at the date of their assignment there is a lien upon the property assigned in favor of the United States.

The claims of the Government take precedence of all others, and should be enforced by distraint, if necessary. Very respectfully,

THOS. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

LAW REPORTS.

Heavy Verdict for Legal Services.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

Thomas A. Jenckes vs. *Gorham D. Abbott.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff, a well-known lawyer and now Member of Congress from Rhode Island, against the defendant, to recover an amount claimed by him to be due for services rendered for the defendant. Mr. Abbott, as it appears, had an interest in what is known as the Hard Rubber patent, and in a Company formed to manufacture under it. There had been a sale of all those rights and interests to the firm of Poppenhusen & Koenig, but this sale was claimed by Mr. Abbott to have been in fraud of his rights as a stockholder in the old Company, and a suit was brought to set aside that sale. In that suit a decree was made by which it was referred to a referee to ascertain whether the price paid Poppenhusen & Koenig was the fair value of the property, and that if he should report that it was not, Mr. Abbott should be declared entitled to all the rights which he claimed in the property on refunding the purchase money, $120,000.

While this litigation was pending, and before any report had been made by the referee, Mr. Abbott applied to the plaintiff to act for him in reference to his interests in the matter. Mr. Jenckes had had a good deal of experience in India Rubber litigation, which had familiarized him with this Hard Rubber patent, and on the solicitation of the defendant he agreed to represent him in the matter. Mr. Abbott representing that he was not in funds to pay for the employment of counsel in the matter, the question of Mr. Jenckes' remuneration came up, and in December, 1862, as the plaintiff claims, an agreement was made between them, which was embraced in the following letters, written on the same sheet of letter-paper:

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 23, 1862.

Rev. Gorham D. Abbott:

DEAR SIR: I understand the agreement between ourselves respecting my compensation in the conduct of your affairs with the American Hard Rubber Company, and in the formation of a new Company, for the purpose of securing your rights and affording you compensation for their value, is as follows:

That if you receive in stock of the new Company and in money under the referee's award an indemnity for your losses, to wit: $140,000, that you will turn over to me the sum of $25,000 in money and stock, *pro rata*, in each as you receive them.

That in case the total amount received by you in money and stock shall amount to a different sum from $140,000, that you will turn over to me 25-140 of the amount so received by you. Respectfully yours.

T. A. JENCKES.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 23, 1862.

The above is according to our agreement, and I accept and bind myself to the same.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT.

And the plaintiff claimed that this was the only agreement between them, and that it was never modified or abandoned. The defendant alleged the contrary. He claimed that, as it would become important for him in case the referee should decide in his favor to be able at once to raise the amount necessary to pay back the $120,000 of purchase money, his employment of the plaintiff and this agreement were with special reference to a scheme, proposals for which were signed on the same day, for the formation of a new company, which should advance this money and take the rights and patents.

After this agreement was made the plaintiff acted for the defendant, advising and consulting with him, but not having himself the personal conduct of the litigation, which was carried on by other counsel.

The report of the Referee was finally made in Mr. Abbott's favor. The new Company, proposals for which were signed on the day of the letter, was not formed, and the $120,000 was not advanced. But such steps were afterward taken in the litigation with Poppenhusen, that a settlement was had between Mr. Abbott and his opponents, they giving to him $50,000 in cash and $50,000 in stock, which he was shown to have sold at par, and allowing to him a credit of $25,000 on payments which he would otherwise have been called upon to make. This settlement was effected in March, 1865. Mr. Abbott declining to pay Mr. Jenckes the amount claimed by him under the agreement this suit was brought. The defendant claimed that those letters were written with special reference to that scheme for the advancing of the $120,000 and the formation of a new company, and that on the failure of that this agreement also ceased to be the agreement between the parties, and that after that time the plaintiff rendered the services which he did render only on the agreement that he should be paid what they were reasonably worth. No evidence was given of any other specific agreement than the one of December, 1862.

The Judge charged the jury that in passing upon the case it was well in the first place to look at the position of the parties at the time of the transaction, which he described at some length. Then, after reading the alleged contract, he charged them that if this contract was entered into and was not subsequently abandoned, it would apply to any settlement that was afterwards made between the parties to that Hard Rubber controversy, and not merely to any proposition for settlement which was pending at the time it was made; that if the contract was not abandoned, the plaintiff was entitled to recover of the defendant according to its terms, and whether it was abandoned was a question of fact for them; that in considering this question, an important consideration for them would be at what time it was abandoned; there was not claimed to have been any specific substitution of a new agreement, but they might infer such an agreement from circumstances, and the question would be what circumstances there were in the case which would warrant such an inference; that it was the duty of the defendant to satisfy them that the agreement had been abandoned, if he would not be bound by it. He said also that the plaintiff claimed that there was positive evidence that the agreement had not been abandoned, and referred to two letters written by defendant to plaintiff, one in April, 1864, and one in February, 1865, in which the defendant spoke of an agreement between them as subsisting, and the Judge said that the Jury would consider what agreement it was that the defendant referred to. But if they found that the agreement was abandoned, then they would give to the plaintiff what they considered the services that he had rendered were reasonably worth, considering the services rendered, the interests involved and the result in which they culminated; and that if they found that the agreement was not abandoned, they would find for the plaintiff the amount as fixed by that, viz.: $22,321 43.

The Jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Blatchford, Seward & Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Hull.

Practice—Service on the President of a Foreign Corporation not Good.

Samuel F. B. Morse et al. vs. The California State Telegraph Company.—This was a suit against the defendant, a corporation incorporated under the laws of California. The suit was commenced by the service of a *capias* upon the President of the Company while temporarily present in this State.

A motion was made to set aside the service, on the ground that the defendant, being a foreign corporation, was not present in this district, and that the presence of the President here and service of the *capias* upon him was not sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction.

The Court sustained this view of the law and granted the motion to dismiss the case.

For the motion, Mr. Carpentier; in opposition, Mr. Tracy.

To Compel the Specific Performance of an Agreement.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

Wm. Chappel vs. *George S. Cavey.*—This was an action brought for the specific performance of an agreement to give a lease to the defendants of premises No. 107 Orange-street, Brooklyn, for five years. Plaintiff claimed that he had a verbal promise from defendant that he should have a lease for that time, but before it expired he was ejected from possession by legal proceedings. On the part of defendant it was alleged that no such promise was ever given; that the premises were let from month to month, as was the rest of the estate, of which this was a portion. The testimony was directly in conflict on this point. The premises were let to plaintiff at the rate of $450 per annum; after his ejection they were let to other parties at $600 per annum. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, J. S. Campbell; for the defendant, Daniel P. Barnard.

Suit for Separation from Bed and Board.

Elizabeth R. Levison vs. *Uriah Levison.*—The parties to this case had been married some twenty-one years, and for the greater part of the time had lived in a state of connubial unhappiness, until the acts of the defendant culminated in what was alleged to be cruel and improper conduct toward his wife, the plaintiff, so that she was unable longer to live with him. Hence the bringing of this action for a separation from bed and board. Mr. Jenks—the taking of the testimony having been commenced, and there being no appearance for the defendant—stated that he was retained in this case for the plaintiff, and he was satisfied there was some error about the matter. The attorney for the plaintiff had been notified that an application had been made on affidavit to postpone the case until to-day, but he (Mr. J.) had been unable to see either Mr. Levison or his attorney. Counsel did not wish now to appear in the case to impair any right defendant might have to open this default, but would suggest whether under the circumstances it was proper to proceed.

The Court remarked that some person, either the defendant or his attorney, had applied for a postponement of the case, and he had informed him that it must go on. Unless the Court could be satisfied there was legal ground for postponement, it must go on.

Several witnesses were called who testified that defendant had spit into his wife's face, had applied to her various opprobrious epithets, and had otherwise maltreated her, when

The Court ordered a decree of separation. On the coming on of the reference as to the matter of alimony, notice to be given plaintiff of the application for a reference.

For plaintiff, H. C. Murphy.

Aonther Suit for Separation From Bed and Board.

Betsey Ogilvie vs. *Robert Ogilvie.*—This action, also, was brought for a separation from bed and board for alleged cruel and improper treatment on the part of the husband. Counsel for defendant objected to the testimony of the plaintiff being received, on the ground that the parties to the suit being man and wife could not be witnesses for or against each other, except as to acts where no persons other than themselves, competent to be witnesses, were present.

The Court remarked that the statutes provided that parties in an action might be witnesses in their own behalf. In 1861 or 1862 an amendment was inserted in the code excepting husband and wife, but the next year it was stricken out.

Counsel for defendant had no objection to the ruling, as it would admit the evidence of his client.

The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned, and further hearing was adjourned to Nov. 26.

For plaintiff, John Carney; for defendant, Harkness and Cothern.

A Mandamus Against the Treasurer of Kings County.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn vs. County Treasurer of Kings.—This was an application for an alternative mandamus to compel the County Treasurer to refund certain taxes levied and collected on certificates of United States indebtedness held by said company. The application was granted.

Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: H. L. Stelwagen, Richard Smith, Dorothea A. L. Wolfe, Lemuel G. Evans, Lucy Embury, John S. B. Bussing, Isabella H. Banks, Charlotte L. Banks, Jane M. Hubbell, Martha Stratton. John A. Luquier.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Elizabeth N. Turner, Elizabeth Houseley, Sarah Hillen, Mary McCann, William Biggan, Fanny Myers, Theresa Maguire, Edmund Throckmorton, John Corcoran, Frederick Maass, William Newman, Russel B. Neal, Jacob Schrieber, Isabella Williams, Alfred Jug, Morris Schrig, Emil Dupre, James Durney, Alexander Newlands, Bridget Gallagher, John Desmond, George Koburger, Louisa McNeil, John Wring, John H. Benner, Owen Maddigan, Joseph Goddard, Judith Ryan, Cornelius Rodiger.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to Patrick Blake, guardian of Ann Blake; Joseph Delavante, guardian of Julia A. Plunkett; James Duffy, guardian of Mary A. Duffy; Bernard McKenna, guardian of Margaret and Mary O'Brien; Bernard McKenna, guardian of Kate O'Brien; Wm. Fischeman, guardian of Anna C. Bahlman, Catharine O'Neil, guardian of Mary A. West; Henry C. Snebley, guardian of Catharine Yager, Andrew, Sophia and John Yager; Henry C. Snebley, guardian of Henry Yager.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Robertson and Monell, JJ.

Joseph Howard, Jr., *vs.* John M. Freeman et al.; appeal dismissed with $10 costs in each appeal. Samuel M. Burney *vs.* Ira E. Martin; order appealed from reversed and motion to discharge order of arrest granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

Monell, J.

Samuel Scott et al. *vs.* Augustus Binell; order to show cause discharged and motion for attachment denied. Valentine Schlaefer *vs.* Chas. Fehrs; motion to vacate order granted with $10 costs. Abram Requa et al. *vs.* Wm. R. Riggs et al.; motion granted. Francis E. Hayemeyer et al. *vs.* Andrew Webb; motion granted.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday the calendar was not long, having but forty-three cases upon it, and eight of these suspended ones; but several of them were long drawn out, and the Court was detained unusually late in consequence. The cases were as follows:

Petit larceny, 14; assault and battery, 16; illegal voting, 2; violating Health Law, 1; keeping gambling house, 1; creating a nuisance in the street, 1; suspended, 8; total, 43.

TILL ROBBING.

John Burns was charged by John Quinn with stealing $15 from him in bills. Burns, it appeared, had been in the employment of the complainant as a clerk for a considerable time, when he (the complainant) began to miss money and set a watch on the money-drawer that he might detect the thief. The result of this was the confirmation of the suspicion of Mr. Quinn that the drawer had been tampered with by the defendant, and from time to time sums of money abstracted. It was shown in evidence that subsequent to the placing of this watch upon the money-drawer, the prisoner had taken out of it a United States Treasury note of the value of $10, and another of the value of $5. Mr. Quinn charged the prisoner with the theft, he of course denied it, and offered his pocket-book as evidence of his innocence—the pocket-book contained but a trifling sum. He at last, when pressed, confessed to the abstraction of the bills, and went into an alley-way adjoining the building, whence he brought the missing money. Mr. Quinn, having recovered the $15, was not desirous to press the case. The prisoner was, of course, found guilty, but sentence was suspended, the Court saying to him that if he were again brought before it he should be sent to the Penitentiary on this charge, in addition to the punishment his next offence might deserve.

A MISTAKE—THE WRONG MAN AT THE BAR.

Mr. Albert W. Orr complained that he was assaulted a week since by Mr. Frederick Remington, the owner of a porter-house on Third-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The evidence showed that the complainant came intoxicated to the premises of the defendant, at 2:30 o'clock in the morning; that he knocked at the door, the house being shut up, and demanded admittance, which was refused him by Mr. Remington, who, from an up-stair window, told him to leave; that he continued to insist on having his drink, and in creating a disturbance outside, whereupon Mr. Remington came down and endeavored to remove him, which effort was the assault complained of. The case was dismissed, as the evidence went clearly to show that the complainant, not the defendant, was the violator of the law.

A FALSE ACCUSATION.

Carston Koup was accused by Florent Felty with stealing from him a quantity of oats valued at $1 50. The prosecutor signally failed in sustaining his charge, and it was evident that it was made out of malice to the defendant. It appeared that both the men, with some twenty others, stabled their horses together, and that the feed was kept in bins closely adjoining each other, and the charge was, that Koup had taken feed from the bin of Felty. The case was dismissed and the prisoner was discharged exonerated.

THE EFFERVESCENCE OF BEER.

Wm. Aspen and Alexander Lloyd, two rather peaceable looking young men, were brought up charged with assaulting at his own door, the person of Charles Rockstick. Charles lives in Thirteenth-street, and is a ship-yard watchman. The evidence showed that he, on the evening in question, had imbibed rather freely, and was inclined to be pugilistic, and when the defendants passed along was desirous to discover to their especial benefit the rigidity of his muscle. Nothing loth in this regard he was speedily accommodated, and his muscle relaxed by a fall in the gutter, of which he now complained. The Court did not think the prisoners justifiable in taking complainant at his word about the fight; his being drunk and abusive did not justify their knocking him down. He fined them each $10.

VOTING ILLEGALLY.

Joseph Murphy was charged with illegal voting. Testimony as to previous good character was produced, showing that he had been a faithful man in the employment of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for two years. The prisoner was held to bail, Justice Kelly being desirous to further investigate the matter, as he thinks the prisoner is but the instrument of others, more guilty than he.

TWO OF A TRADE.

One of those collisions so common between shipping masters and landlords of sailors' boarding-houses, occurred between Peter Boyle and David Lambert, the latter being the landlord and the defendant in the case. Boyle complained that Lambert had beaten him twice on the same day, and that he suffered severely in consequence. As the evidence showed that the affair was but the consequence of one of those rows so frequent between these men, who are "two of a trade"—in supplying vessels with sailors—the Court let the defendant off with a fine of $10.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREET CARS.

The time of the Court was very unnecessarily consumed in the examination of the following charge, through the stupidity of witnesses, and the fact that they were called up by counsel in numbers far beyond the necessity of the case: Charles Sholtz and Frederic Schilling were charged by Mr. Richardson, the President of the Dry Dock Railroad Company, with obstructing passenger traffic on the road, and using abusive language to him when remonstrated with. The defendants were about to put down a large block of marble from a truck, in Essex-street, so near the track that the cars could not pass, when Mr. Richardson came up and asked them quietly to place it further off, which it was shown they might easily have done; they refused, and used abusive language to him, whereupon they were arrested and brought up on the complaint. An hour and a half's investigation ended in the imposition of a fine of $10 on each of the defendants.

VARIOUS CASES.

John Clarke was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for snatching a pair of boots from a peg at the door of James Downey's boot and shoe store.

Charles Meyer, tried and found guilty on the last Court day, of stealing wearing apparel and a ring from the house of his employer, was given over to his parents, they having paid the value of the abstracted goods to the prosecutor.

Charles Parker, brought up on Wednesday for ill-treatment of his wife, and remanded, was to-day, on the application of the woman, permitted to go home, he having promised to begin a new life.

DRY GOODS

RICH BUGLE TRIMMINGS

Just received, a new line of RICH GOODS. ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF RICH WHITE TRIMMINGS, suitable for JACKETS, OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
NEW BLACK GUIPURE LACES. CLUNY LACES, FINE BONNET VELVETS, RICH SATIN RIBBONS, RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, FINE HEAVY PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS AND ALL COLORS. FRENCH FLOWERS, ALL THE NEW SHAPES. BONNET FRAMES AND FELT HATS, IN FINE QUALITIES.
RIBBONS at 10 cents, worth 30 cents.
RIBBONS at 25 cents, worth 62 cents.
RIBBONS at 50 cents, worth $1 25.
RIBBONS at 75 cents, worth $1 50.
RIBBONS at $1, worth $2.
ALL OF WHICH ARE GREAT BARGAINS.
563 FANCY SCARFS at 50 cents, worth $2 18.

VELVET RIBBONS

ALL WIDTHS AND ALL COLORS, A NEW CASE, JUST RECEIVED AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. BLUXOME,
1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 25TH and 26TH-STS

LINENS A SPECIALTY!
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of TABLE CLOTHS and TABLE LINENS by the yard, NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS. ALSO, a full assortment of RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASE LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c., which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES AND MIRRORS, NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS, HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.
No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

CLOAKS.
VELVET CLOAKS JUST OPENED.
A very good choice of CLOTH SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., latest designs from Paris. Balance of stock 25 per cent. less than market prices.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, No. 1 Waverly-place.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
In consequence of the great decline in DRY GOODS, and the anticipated fall in GOLD, will offer their entire stock at a great reduction for the rest of the season, at lower prices than similar goods have been sold for SEVERAL YEARS.
BLACK GROUND STRIPED SILKS, $1 75; worth $2 50.
BLACK GROUND STRIPED SILKS, $1 40; worth $2 00.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, $3 50; worth $5.
MOIRE ANTIQUES finest quality imported, in all shades, reduced from $7 to $4 50.
BLACK SILKS, $2; reduced from $2 50.
BLACK SILKS, $2 50; reduced from $3.
BLACK SILKS, $3; reduced from $3 75.
RICH SILKS for WEDDING DRESSES at greatly reduced prices.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS $1 58, reduced from $2 25.
EMPRESS CLOTHS $1 25, reduced from $1 60.
PLAID IRISH POPLINS $2 50, reduced from $3 00.
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS $1 40, reduced from $2 00.
FANCY DRESS GOODS 75 cts., reduced from $1 25.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS MARKED DOWN.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, extra heavy goods, 75 cents, COST $1 25 to import.
BLACK VICTORIA CORDS, 80 cents, cost $1 30 to import.
BLACK ALPACAS REDUCED twenty per cent.
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES $1 50, reduced from $2 00.
LUPIN'S 6-4 DELAINES $1, reduced from $1 50.
LUPIN'S EMPRESS CLOTHS $1 25, reduced from $1 50.
THIBET LONG SHAWLS $9, reduced from $12.
An elegant assortment of NEW SHAWLS at very low prices.
SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
The entire balance of FRENCH CLOAKS reduced THIRTY per cent.
Also, in consequence of great bargains in Cloths lately purchased at auction, they will make up to ORDER at a reduction of THIRTY per cent.
LADIES' UNDERLINEN and INFANTS' DRESSES cheaper than goods of equal quality and finish can be purchased elsewhere.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above NINTH-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON DESIRE TO call special attention to their DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, and guarantee satisfaction in the execution of orders.
BRIDAL, EVENING AND PROMENADE DRESSES made in the latest Paris fashions.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX ready made and made to order.
PRICES REASONABLE.
775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

MME. ROULLIER-TUGIER, NO. 6 WEST 11th-st., begs to inform her customers that she has just returned from Paris with a selected stock of goods; burnous, cloaks, opera manteaux, ladies' linen, laces, jewelry of every description, and many other articles which are in great favor with the Parisian fashion.

DRY GOODS!

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
100 PIECES COLORED, CHECKED and PLAID, at 85 cents per yard; value $1 35 per yard.
COLORED STRIPE SILKS, $1 25 per yard; reduced from $1 75.
CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.
Also, PLAIN TAFFETAS, GROS GRAINS, POULT DE SOIE AND CORDED BLACK SILK of the very best makes, at $3; value $3 75.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts., For this week,
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS.
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS, ALL WOOL,
In all the NEW COLORS for the season.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN AMERICA.
475 PIECES OTTOMAN VELOURS at $1 12½ per yard,
COST THE IMPORTER $1 60 per yard,
And on retail at $1 75 and $2 per yard all over the City.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.
GREAT REDUCTION.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALL WOOL, COLORED AND BLACK,
$1 00, former price $1 50.
1 50, former price 2 00.
1 75, former price 2 25,
and all our DRESS GOODS, in PLAIN AND FANCY, at a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.
SILK VELOURS FOR DRESSES, THE VERY RICHEST QUALITY SOLD this day at $3 50, in choice of new shades at $2 25.
All wool reps from the manufactories of "Lupin."
100 pieces at $1 75, reduced to $1 25.
100 pieces at $2 15, reduced to $1 50.
VICTORIA WOOL and STRIPED POPLINS for DRESSES and BALMORAL SKIRTING, much under cost.
PLAIDED and STRIPED POPLINS for DRESSES.
THE LARGEST CHOICE EVER OFFERED IN NOVELTIES at this time of the season, at auction prices.
SILK GOODS FOR EVENINGS.
All the NEW SHADES of TAFFETAS, POULT DE SOIE and REPS, just received from Paris.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
150 pieces EUGENIE PLAIDS, all SILK and WOOL, double width, 75c. per yard, worth $1 25.
CLOTH FOR CLOAKINGS,
bought at the late auction sales of Benkard & Hutton and others, just opened and offered at 40 per cent. less than importers' prices.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
Ladies will be the best judges of our bargains, which we guarantee 15 per cent. under manufacturers' prices.
FRENCH LINEN.
SPECIALTY this week, REAL FRENCH LINEN SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TABLE COVERS, TABLE DAMASK, &c., at cost of importation.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway. No. 1 Waverley-place.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.; former price, 18c. and 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 2?c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The above are our prices for MONDAY. They are from 5c. to 12c. a yard below any other store, and full that much cheaper than they were last week.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS, 20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS, 10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS, AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES, BY BUYING THEM OF US,
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

HEAVY DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.
SILKS, WOOLENS, LINENS AND COTTONS, ALL DOWN.
MUSLINS REDUCED FROM 5 TO 8 CENTS PER YARD.
FLANNELS REDUCED FROM 5 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD.
BLANKETS DOWN TO OLD PRICES.
CLOAKS REDUCED 33⅓ PER CENT.
SHAWLS REDUCED FROM $1 TO $5 EACH.
GREAT REDUCTION IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
THE GREATEST SLAUGHTER IN DRY GOODS FOR AN AGE.
CALL FOR THE BARGAINS AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

A FRESH LOT OF PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS
At $100, value $140 to $150,
At $75, value $100,
will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19.
ALSO, PARIS-MADE CLOTH PALETOTS At $10, $15 and $20 each, being less than the value of the material;
AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN Velvet, Plush, Silk and Cloth Paletots and Peplums, just received.
THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OFFERED THIS SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
SATIN DAMASK, triple width, three colors, AT $10 PER YARD, VALUE $18.
BROCATELLE, single width, AT $1 50 PER YARD, VALUE $2 50.
ALSO, An elegant assortment of EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, FROM $10 PER PAIR UPWARD,
With a complete stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Nov. 19, RICH EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES AND SILK CHAMBERY IN NEW STYLES FOR EVENING DRESSES;
ALSO A VARIETY OF SILKS FOR DEMI-TOILETTE.
Striped Poult de Soie at $2 and $2 50 per yard.
Fancy Silks from $1 to $2 per yard.
¾ Black Silks at $1 50 per yard.
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS
Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, Nov. 19, WITH NEW AND FRESH GOODS, At prices lower than ever.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 19, PLAIN SATIN STRIPED AND BROCHE POPLINS, &c., &c., at 75 cents a yard, lately sold at $1 and $1 25.
BROADWAY and 10TH-st.

CUT JET BUTTONS.
Just received, per steamer, three cases, ranging from 6 to 16 line. Also large assortment desirable CLOAK TRIMMINGS at LOW PRICES.
GOOD & KEHOE, No. 50 Leonard-st., Near Church.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, SCARFS, NECKTIES.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door from Amity.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious FUR WAREROOMS, No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of FINE FURS, at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS, all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH, No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Opposite Trinity Church.)
In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to Real Estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers, and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the Landed Affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. BROWN as an old Auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN.
H. HENRIQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.

ALLEN & BROWN offer the following lots for sale:
Block of lots from 5th to Madison-av., south of 59th-st.
Extra size lot S. W. corner 5th-av.
Several parcels of lots south of Central Park.
Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs.
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Central Park.
Several large plots of lots in desirable locations for improvement or investment.
10 lots on 58th and 59th sts., 125 feet, east of 5th-av.
Lots on the principal streets and avenues, south and north of the Central Park.
A number of first-class residences on Madison, 5th, and Park avs. and Murray Hill.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE valuable property known as the Kingston Mills, situated on the Millstone River, within 300 yards of the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and Delaware and Raritan Canal locks; never-failing water-power, large and convenient dwellings and necessary outbuildings, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to C. P. GULICK, Sub-Treasury, New-York, or J. S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Cranberry, on the road leading to Princeton, two miles from New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and four from Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, containing 125 acres, 25 of which are wood-land; the balance under cultivation; lands well watered; dwelling-house and outbuildings new and convenient; land well fenced. For particulars apply to ISAAC S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

47TH-ST.—3 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—3-story high-stoop brown-stone, 20x50x100, $25,000. 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, 20x50 and extension, $35,000. 4-story high-stoop brown-stone, 20x50, near 5th-av., $32,500. Early possession and furniture if desired.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—VALUABLE farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; 12 miles from Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—I HAVE FOR SALE A NICE small farm of about twenty acres, situated in New-Jersey, some thirty-five miles from New-York, adapted to raising market truck; and I will sell for less money than it is worth, about four or five acres; is well adapted to raising cranberries. Only one mile from railroad. Apply to JOHN WATSON, No. 118 Water-st.

$9.500—TERMS EASY.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the Hudson, extensive river view, fine new buildings, over half an acre, handsomely laid out; very desirable and picturesque location; one hour from New-York. Address J. S., Box No. 4,351 Post-office.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, WITH about 40 acres of good land, one mile from Metuchin, with good buildings and plenty of fruit, may be had very cheap. Other desirable places of all sizes and at all prices. J. S. FERGUSON & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE STEVENS House; about five lots, southwest corner of Broadway and Morris-st., $170,000. Also a five-story marble store, near and west of Broadway. First-class 5th-av. house and stable. In from 12 to 2. A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone full-sized house and lot, No. 11 West 31st-st., near 5th-av. House is well built, has all the modern improvements, is in good order, and can be occupied immediately. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$10.000.—HANDSOME MARBLE house for sale; immediate possession, modern improvements, excellent neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, IN MORrisania, a new Gothic villa cottage, 12 rooms, slate roof, well and cistern water in house; from three to five minutes from horse and steam cars; price $6,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

A HANDSOME, WELL-BUILT, FOUR-story brown-stone house, on West 47th-st.; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms easy. For particulars address F. K. F., Box No. 6,686 New-York Post-office.

DISTILLERY, WITH LEASE, FOUR lots, fronting two streets, for sale; capacity about 60 barrels; can be in complete working order in a few days. Inquire E. PLATT, No. 60 Pine-st., back office.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SPECULATORS.—For sale, 5¾ acres land, in one plot, on Washington Heights, this City. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THREE-STORY BROWN stone and brick high-stoop basement houses, in various parts of the City, varying from $8,000 to $15,000. H. McKENNA, No. 45 Duane-st. Hours 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 211 DUANE-ST., corner of Caroline-st., opposite Erie Buildings. Inquire at No. 6 Caroline-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

ENGLEWOOD.—A DESIRABLE ESTATE IN Englewood, New-Jersey, is offered for sale. Address D. W., No. 200 Mulberry-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, A very desirable residence in Yonkers. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 34 Barclay-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three stories, high basement and attic; gas, bath; and furniture for sale; price $4,000 cash, including rent to May; immediate possession. Address "HEIGHTS," *Evening Post*, New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY to rent from Dec. 1 to May 1, or longer, at $100 per month. Address PEEKSKILL, Union-square Post-office.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET—Twenty minutes from 42d-st., sixteen rooms, high ground, all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

RARE CHANCE.—ROOM TO LET IN BROADway, suitable for agency, or office, or light business; rent low. Inquire all the week, up stairs, in the millinery, No. 551 Broadway.

NO. 2 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED PARlor and bedrooms adjoining; also, a few other rooms can be obtained of a widow lady.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let, eligibly situated, No. 3 West 42d-st., one door from 5th-av. Can be seen at any hour.

170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with bath-room adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIFTH-AVENUE STABLES—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.—Fine accommodations for boarding horses by day, week or month. Horses and carriages for sale, or sold on commission; first-class carriages to let.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a fine pair of long-tail bay horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind. Apply at MACKEY'S livery stable, No. 119 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK
For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere.
G. DE CORDOVA, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 308 Washington-st., near Meade.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	112¾	113	June, 7-30	1 5¾	105¾
Coupon, 1881	112¾	113¼	July, 7-30	1 5¾	1 5¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	108¾	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	108¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¾	106¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¾	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
New, '65	108¾	108¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113
10-40 Registered	100¾	100¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon	100¾	100¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110¾
Gold	141¾	141¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110
August, 7-30	106¾	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	109¾

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.
Offers to parties seeking investment, DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

FOR SALE,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. The balance unsold is $300,000, for which we are now ready to receive bids.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS, UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRUSTEES' NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 27th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—
Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.
And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.
Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.
If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.
JOHN BLAIR HOGE, JOHN J. KELLY, C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, Trustees.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of Nov. inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. Co., ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FURNITURE.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 315 Centre-

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown.... 35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
ETNA....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London. 95 | Steerage to London.... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris.... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$60.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 ... $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana.... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Nov. 22.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. HAZARD, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.
The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 38 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Freight at reasonable rates [illegible] No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

REMOVAL.—SCHUYLER SKAATS & BRO., Bankers and Stock Brokers, have removed to No. 19 Broad-st. and No. 57 Exchange-place.
SCHUYLER SKAATS, BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale, cash.
T. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 256 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.
These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.
For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.
A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.
EDWARD HOOKER, Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LATE SALESMAN WITH E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THEALL & BROS. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, NO. 82 LIBERTY-ST., NEAR NASSAU,
A most superb collection of fine BRONZES, CLOCKS, FIGURES, RICH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, GLASS AND SILVER PLATED WARE, &C.
Goods on exhibition Tuesday, 20th inst. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 82 Liberty-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION
FINE BLOODED STOCK AT THE UNION-PLACE STABLES, No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square, TUESDAY, Nov. 20, At 12 o'clock.
Regular sales at the Union-place Stables every TUESDAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON Washington and Murray sts. at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, viz.:
Washington-st.—6 four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 258½, 260, 262, 264, and 266 Washington-st.
Murray-st.—3 four-story brown stone and iron stores, situated on the northerly side of Murray-st., 35 feet 8 inches west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99, and 101 Murray-st.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE AND Alabaster Statuary, Columns, Pedestals, Mosaic Tables, Groups, Figures, Vases, Tazzas, &c., lately imported by F. ZANNONI & CO., of Florence, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st inst., each day at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, by MINER & SOMERVILLE.
A choice collection of the above goods, embracing a very fine assortment of statuettes, groups and figures, finished in the most artistic manner; elaborately carved vases of every variety of style and design; richly carved card-receivers with solid handles; tazzas, mantel ornaments and other rich articles for the decoration of halls, libraries, parlors and drawing-rooms.
The collection will be on exhibition on MONDAY, when it may be examined by descriptive catalogue.

G. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 21, 22 and 23, at the store No. 502 Broadway, by order of Messrs. John Vogt & Co., the whole of their open stock of rich French white and decorated porcelain, French, Belgian and Bohemian glassware, fancy goods, &c., more or less damaged by water and smoke at the fire on their premises Oct. 7.
A new catalogue will be issued for each day's sale.
Terms—Under $1,000 cash; over $1,000, approved indorsed notes at 60 days, payable in New-York.

AUCTION SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon. This place is situated at Cornwall, Orange County, about one mile from the landing, and contains about 16 acres of land, with a choice variety of fruits; there is also a fine large house, with outbuildings; the dwelling is suitable for a boarding house or country residence. Those desirous of examining the property before the day of sale may inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 252 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises. Sale positive.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN THE Nineteenth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South 7th-st., at 12 o'clock, 4 lots, 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet each, on the southerly side of Wilson-st., 200 feet east of Bedford-av. Sale positive; title perfect; terms accommodating.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, OFFICE NO. 11 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M., at house No. 19 Vandewater-st., all the household furniture contained therein, consisting of the usual variety of kitchen, bedroom and parlor furniture. There are some curious, antique pieces, with a veritable and interesting history. Terms cash.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commandant of the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, until Nov. 22, 1866, for the construction of fifteen (15) iron girders, in accordance with drawings and specifications to be seen at the Commandant's Office. CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral.

TO CARPENTERS.—WANTED, OFFERS TO build a plank foot-path through 105th-st., from 8th-av. to Broadway. Apply to Mr. JAMES KING, 105th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a first-class neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., at a moderate price; the most satisfactory references given and required. Address C. R. S., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and servant; will want room and bedroom adjoining, and a room for the girl; dinner middle of the day preferred. Address Box No. 754 Post-office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Large rooms, newly furnished, to let en suite or single; also parlor floor to let. Meals if desired. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened, No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH Floor, and one on the first, can be had with board at No. 66 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen, No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 12-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 80 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 6½ P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128. Mr. Favarger not being able to call on all the persons who wish to see him about his system, in answer to all the letters of inquiry, and being requested by a number of ladies who could not attend before, will repeat a last expose and illustration of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Chapel, No. 9 University-place. Seats free.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

PROF. L. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE University of France, Academy of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place, will commence in a few days classes of French language for ladies and gentlemen wanting to write and speak French fluently before next May. Lessons three times a week. Terms of twenty-four lessons, $15. Private lessons of literature and conversation—rapid method. The highest references given. Prof. MALEZIEUX receives subscriptions daily till 10½ A. M., or may be addressed by note.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in classics, French, mathematics, and English branches, at his own rooms or the residence of his pupils; highest references given. Address TUTOR, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, studying a profession in the City, employment for two unoccupied hours every afternoon. Address C. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. A. PEABODY, GEO. E. BALDWIN, THOS. DUNLAP, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN--BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the U. S. Government. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 25 second-hand scales cheap. Repairing done.
FRANK E. HOWE, LINDSAY I. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers,
SAM. HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TO THE ORIGINAL NIGHTINGALE CLUB OF '54 AND '55.—Surviving members and their friends are respectfully requested to attend a meeting; also members of the Sips, at the House of Lords at 8 P. M., Nov. 21, 1866. PICKWICK, Secretary.

DOG LOST—STRAYED FROM NO. 89 WALL-st., a SETTER DOG; (color white, with light brown spots on each eye and a collar marked "Wm. H. King, No. 220 Marriott.") Whoever will bring the same to the janitor at the above address, will receive a suitable reward.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, on exhibition in the show window this week, fans and parasols. Parasols at cost of importation. N. B. The Crystalized Visiting Card, introduced November 17th, and a new Wedding Envelope destined to supercede all others in the market.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY ELEGANT CARVED walnut library suit, consisting of two bookcases, library table, one sofa, two arm and six side chairs, covered in blue silk reps, and slip covers. For full particulars apply at the office of THEALL & BROTHERS, No. 82 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
Nov. 1, 1866.
JAMES W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

TO CAPITALISTS—A DESIRABLE OPPORtunity is presented to a man of moderate capital to invest in an established and lucrative business, a specialty and monopoly, by addressing BUSINESS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. JAMES M. SELOVER BECOMES THIS day a general partner in our firm, contributing to same $100,000 cash.
RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, AT WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK to give a series of FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES OF ITALIAN OPERA, Alternating with the performances of MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
To be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire for the first week will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 1—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the Box Office will be open for subscribers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket offices, and at the Winter Garden, Thursday, Nov. 22.
PRICES.—General admission to parquette, balcony and dress circle, $1 50. Seats secured according to location from 50 cents to $1 extra. Private boxes, according to size and location, from $12 to $18.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES at 2 On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY; EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD, whose STARTLING AND EXCITING ACTS are nightly received by crowded and fashionable audiences, with UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM;
ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE, who has produced an impression upon the public unsurpassed in the annals of the arena;
EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD-WONDER, whose marvelous feats upon the tight-rope have drawn forth the enthusiastic commendations of the public and the Press on both sides of the Atlantic, together with the entire strength of the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE attached to this establishment, comprising the BEST ARTISTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA in every department of equestrian and gymnastic talent, will appear in a BRILLIANT AND EXCITING PROGRAMME OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL, surpassing in INTEREST, NOVELTY AND VARIETY, anything of the kind hitherto offered on this continent.
THE ADMIRABLE CLOWNS, NAT AUSTIN AND JOE PENTLAND, will enliven the performances with an infinite variety of quirks and comicalities.
PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES of exquisite beauty and miraculous sagacity.
AN EXTRA MATINEE On MONDAY, Nov. 26, (Evacuation Day.)

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the brilliant and beautiful artiste, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL, MME. VINE, }....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM AND A POWERFUL CAST.
THURSDAY, LADY OF LYONS.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23, BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear as JULIET, in ROMEO AND JULIET.
Assisted by her sister, MRS. F. B. CONWAY, (who has kindly volunteered,) AS ROMEO.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that MR. EDWIN BOOTH Will open his regular SERIES OF PERFORMANCES at this theatre on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, in the character of HAMLET, alternating with Max Maretzek's GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and a GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Box book open MONDAY, Nov. 19. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; reserved dress circle seats, $1; private boxes, $7 to $10.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FRENCH THEATRE....Director, J. GRAU.
RISTORI Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway (Chickering's).
MONDAY, Nov. 19—22d Subscription. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—23d Subscription. MARY STUART.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23—24th and last Subscription. BENEFIT OF MADAME RISTORI—DEBORAH.
SATURDAY, Nov. 24. RISTORI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT MATINEE.
IN BROOKLYN—MADAME RISTORI'S BENEFIT. THURSDAY—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 7¾ P. M.
THE CAID.
Opera Bouffe, in 2 Acts.
Words by Sauvage; Music by Ambroise Thomas.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS. GRIFFITH GAUNT. EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLD BOWERY—MANAGER, G. L. FOX.
Immense success of the pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and Pantomime Troupe.
TWO PIECES with the DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

BALLS.

LINDSEY BLUES' BALL.—FOURTEENTH season, Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1866. Tickets $3. For sale by the members and at the Theatre Ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or child's nurse; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUAtion to write or attend in a store. Address, for one week, C. M., Station C.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families or gentlemen. For reference, &c., apply at the house of an employer, No. 63 East 28th-st.

WISHES TO GO SOUTH—A FIRST-CLASS nurse, accustomed to the care of children or invalids; can give the best of City reference. Please call for three days, at No. 275 6th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.
A competent buyer is open for an engagement, to commence on the 1st of January. Address C. B. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer, from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS had four years' experience in the Governmental depots, a situation as book-keeper in a mercantile or banking house; unexceptionable references given. Address BAXTER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant, and has good reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OLD, JUST left school, resides with his parents, wishes a situation in a wholesale house, or in a country store; has good reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing-Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. H. REGISTER & CO., No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 922 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HAT AND STRAW goods salesmen; none need apply but those who have a good trade. D. P. CLARK & BROTHERS, No. 330 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, will be presented, (for the first time this season,) with all the completeness of scenery, costumes and appointments that distinguishes this establishment, the third of the series of OLD STANDARD COMEDIES, entitled the POOR GENTLEMAN, (By George Colman, the Younger,) with the following capital cast:
Sir Robert Bramble
Frederick Bramble....Mr. John Gilbert
Lieut. Worthington....Mr. Frederic Robinson
Humphrey Dobbins....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Dr. Ollapod....Mr. George Holland
Sir Charles Cropland....Mr. A. W. Young
Corporal Foss....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Valet....Mr. W. H. Norton
Emily Worthington....Mr. Graham
Miss Lucretia Mac Tab....Miss Madeline Henriques
....Mrs. Vernon
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, will be given for the last time for the present, on account of forthcoming novelties, Dr. Westland Marston's beautiful comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22—£100,000.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23—THE RIVALS.
In active preparation, and will speedily be produced, the beautiful drama entitled DREAMS OF DELUSION, and the delightful comedy of RURAL FELICITY.
Together with an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
TO THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
A CARD.—In consequence of the unprecedented success of M. HARTZ's new illusion, THE MYSTERY, pronounced by the Press and public the most startling illusion of the day, and the great demand for seats on the evening of the entertainments, the public are respectfully informed that seats can be secured six days in advance at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 P. M.
Sixty-eighth representation of the popular Magician, M. HARTZ, when he will perform new wonders and miracles of the most extraordinary character, including THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, ARIEL BELL, SHOWER OF GOLD, and the most startling phenomenon ever witnessed, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
A. Sedgwick will, in the course of the evening, perform on the English concertina. Tickets 50c.; reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2; doors open at 1¾.

LAST GRAND CONCERTS OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE,
prior to their departure for the principal Eastern and Western cities.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given the ONLY CONCERT THIS SEASON that can be given in that city. On WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., the LAST GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL of the Bateman Troupe. The programme for each concert will be of the most choice description, and MADAME PAREPA, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI and all the great artists will appear for the last time during the present season.
On the 23d inst., the entire Troupe, in conjunction with the HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY, will give Rossini's STABAT MATER, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and also in the same city a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, 24th inst.
The Troupe open in New-Haven on the 26th, and, after a brief tour through the New-England States, proceed West to fulfill engagements in all the chief cities.
Seats may be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, for either concert.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC, SUNDAY, NOV. 18, at 8 o'clock.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON....Directors
On this occasion the entire BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE will appear in a highly attractive programme.
Mme PAREPA, Sig. FERRANTI, Sig. FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. J. L. HATTON, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, AND HIS CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Can be obtained at the hall this evening after 5 o'clock.

INDOOR AND ICE SKATING.—SEASON TO commence MONDAY, Nov. 19. Ladies will meet daily, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Children from 2 till 5 P. M. Tickets to be had only at the Skating Hall of Mr. Gebhard's Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., and No. 637 Broadway.

LECTURES.

A. A. FAVARGER INVITES THE LOVERS of languages to a requested and last expose of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. See "Instruction."

MEDICAL.

THE EGYPTIAN PILE HERB
Will effect a speedy and permanent cure of piles whatever form and at any stage. It is the only positive universal, never-failing cure known.
$2 will procure a sufficient quantity to cure the most obstinate case. Money refunded in all cases of failure.
To be obtained only by direct application by letter or in person to THOMAS L. CASTLETON, No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

WET NURSES CAN BE OBTAINED until 4 P. M. daily. Male and female nurses at shortest notice at L. & A. HANSON'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE physician, does not humbug ladies with medicine. No. 6 Greene-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MANAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION

OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
To afford ample room for the display of this GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, FIVE NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOONS have been added, containing ONE HUNDRED CAGES.
For the especial benefit of LADIES, FAMILIES, AND CHILDREN, a performance will be given EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
The stage of the Lecture-Room has been adapted in its construction for instant convertability from the requirements of Dramatic Performances, into A LARGE AND SPLENDID ARENA, representing a MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SCENE, painted by the celebrated artist, MR. GEORGE HEILGE, and in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL, the wonderful PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, whose intelligent and difficult performance is an interesting feature in this MARVELOUS EXHIBITION.
None have exercised a greater control over the inhabitants of the African forests and jungles than MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING.
At each entertainment he WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, who will show off their comic instinct, and surpass in cunning antics and excessive drollery anything heretofore presented.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS astonish, amuse, and delight with their exhibition.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, or at the CONCLUSION OF THE MORNING PERFORMANCE.
AFTERNOON AT 2: EVENING AT 7½, will be acted Tobin's great comedy of THE HONEYMOON, in which the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance. Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY, 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GEMS FROM THE BLACK CROOK.
BY THOMAS BAKER.
The beautiful Waltz and Galop, as danced every night with such immense success at Niblo's Garden. Price of Waltz, 50 cents; Galop, 40 cents. Copies sent by mail. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM.
Mr. W. F. MORGAN has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public that arrangements have been made with the following distinguished artists to inaugurate the above Hall with a GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1866.
MADAME GAZZANIGA, The celebrated Prima Donna;
Sig. LIMBERTI, Tenor di Forzia, (From La Scala Carlo Opera Houses;)
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the favorite Baritone;
Sig. GARIBALDI, the renowned Basso;
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, the popular Pianist.
Musical Conductors, Messrs. ALBITES and GEO. W. COLBY.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be secured at the Harlem Post-office and the Hall, commencing Monday, 19th inst., from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.
Grand Performance at the WINTER GARDEN, of BOGUMIL DAWISON, in RICHARD III., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, for the benefit of the German Hospital.
Tickets for sale on Wednesday morning at the office of the Theatre, and the principal music stores.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Engagement with that unequaled Equestrienne and Protean Actress, MISS KATE FISHER, Who will appear as MAZEPPA, Introducing her celebrated Trained Horse, WONDER.
With the drama of HARRY BLAKE.

FAIR
For the benefit of THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN and THE ORPHAN'S HOME, Mariner's Harbor, S. I.
To be opened at the Pavilion, New-Brighton, on the Evening of the 20th November, 1866, and close on Thursday night, at 10 P. M.
Entrance tickets, to be purchased at the door, 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.
Hours for opening and closing:
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, opens, 7 P. M., closes, 10 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
Boats leave for New-Brighton, from New-York, Pier No. 19 North River, at 10½, 12½ and 2 P. M.
This Fair offers a desirable opportunity for persons desirous of purchasing Christmas gifts.

GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES AT IRVING HALL.
2. "THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND." TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.
Tickets to be had at all the music and book stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST., One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MUSICAL BOXES of every variety, PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES, and costing from $5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 83 MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.—Messrs. Bristow, Hoffman, Szigethy, Wolf, Boetteger, Weingarten, Richter, Loder, Wallace and Camps, Professors.
Term $10.
The Conservatory instruction books free.
Established 1863.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION on the piano at pupil's residence for $15 per quarter; best of references given. Address, with residence, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

THE DECKER PIANO.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st. Circulars sent on application. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST an engagement in New-York or vicinity. Best of reference. Apply to J. W. CURRIER at Mason & Hamlin's No. 596 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT and SOLD IN INSTALLMENTS. A fine stock on hand. PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGIA.

The Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment—Three Questions which Everybody Asks—What Next?—How will the North Receive the Non-Acceptance of the Amendment?—What will Congress Do?

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866.

The telegraph has already conveyed the information that on Friday last, by what is equivalent to a unanimous vote, the Legislature of Georgia declined to ratify the Constitutional Amendment adding a fourteenth article to the Constitution of the United States.

It cannot be denied that this action receives the hearty approval of the great mass of the people, and even of that portion of them who would have been willing to approve the amendment were it a final settlement of the difficulty. As I have already remarked, the Amendment, regarded as an abstract question, could not be otherwise than odious to the people of the South. It was only as the least painful mode of punishment that they could bring themselves to accept it. But when it was authoritatively declared by the leading Radicals in Congress, who wield the legislative power of the Government, and by those acknowledged exponents of Radical principles who influence the masses, that the Amendment does not restore the suspended rights of the ex-rebel States, does not relieve them from further exactions, and does not in any sense constitute a final settlement between the parties to the strife of arms, the only object to be obtained by accepting its oppresive and punitive provisions was removed, and the people refused to submit to what they term gratuitous degradation, in the mere hope that so abject an act of submission might evoke the compassion of their conquerors, and thus turn away the stroke of further punishment.

The haste with which the Legislature acted was due in a great measure to the advice of Mr. STEPHENS, who, though he was not present, was in communication with leading members, and used the opportunity of contradicting the erroneous impression as to his views, to proclaim his sentiments and counsel. He advised speedy rejection, and recommended the Legislature not to debate the question at all. Under this advice, those who were in favor of postponement until after the meeting of Congress, yielded their opinions, and those who believed it would be expedient to ratify the Amendment as a means of conciliation, abandoned their convictions and said nothing, not daring to consutute a minority on such a question.

It would be a waste of time to examine and discuss the motives which prompted the individuals who collectively took this step; nor do I see much to be gained by an analysis of the grounds of their action as set forth in the report of the Committee. The more practical questions are—what next? In what spirit will the North receive the non-acceptance of the Amendment? What will Congress do? In a legal argument before calm, disinterested and impartial judges, the views of the Legislative Committee would probably prevail, and be adjudged to be correct. But where passion, prejudice, angry feeling, lust of dominion and the possession of actual power are arrayed on one side, and pride, a sense of wrong and injustice, the bitter feelings consequent on defeat, the galling pressure of gigantic losses and the irritation of wounded honor are grouped together on the other side, it is a very impractical optimism which expects that constitutional law is going to settle the controversy. It is true that if the late Confederate States are and always have been in the Union, and that their ordinances of secession were always void and of no effect, the Constitution gives Congress no power to thrust them out and make their readmission dependent on the performance of conditions prescribed by a body in which they had no representative. It is also true that if their acts of secession and their subsequent war for independence deprived them of all the privileges of States, Congress has no constitutional right to insist that they shall assume the power of free, coequal and independent sovereignties only to ratify the edicts which it thinks proper to promulgate, and, having done this, relapse into a condition of territorial dependence. All this is true. A mere tyro in constitutional law could easily demonstrate the truth of these positions. But how does that answer the questions: "What next?" "In what spirit will the North receive the non-acceptance of the Amendment?" "What will Congress do?" If the cold, passionless, and stern announcements of the law could always hush the clamorous voice of the meetings, if majorities would always submit patiently to the restrainte which the law has created for their government, if might would always admit its subordination to right, and if human passions were to subside whenever they transcend the compromises which society has framed for their control, it would be only necessary now to declare the law, and THAD. STEVENS, B. BUTLER, BROWNLOW and WENDELL PHILLIPS would retire to their respective homes, there being no further occasion for their services, and the universal submission to the law of the land would be the complete restoration of peace, the revival of national prosperity, and the reenjoyment of all those blessings which we have lost and see no prospect of regaining. But it is with popular passion consequent on the greatest civil commotion recorded in the history, and not with the refinements of unimpassioned law that we have to deal. It is how we shall reconcile the belligerents and induce them to live together in unity, which constitutes the practical question to be decided. Whether it be legally acquired or legally exercised, the North has the power. Whether it has the unlimited right of conquest, or only the limited authority which the Constitution confers, it has the power, and in answering the questions to which I have referred, the practical subject to be considered is, how will the North receive this power. Will she assert and use the unlimited power of the conqueror, or will she acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution, and adhere to the established boundaries which that great charter has marked out, and of which experience has proved the justice and the beneficence?

I think that it may be taken for granted that every Southern State will reject the Amendment, and, therefore, so far as this proposition may be regarded as the terms of conciliation which the North has offered to the South, the latter will refuse to accept them. The Northern people would be unjust in supposing that this refusal is an act of defiance dictated by animosity, and intended to provoke a collision. Were they to shape their future course on any such presumption they would necessarily be led into gross error and injustice. There is no sane man in these States who has any desire to defy the North. Everybody accepts the situation, understanding by that, true allegiance to the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the perpetual abolition of Slavery, the extinction of the Confederate war debt, the obligation to pay the United States debt, the necessity to protect the emancipated slaves in the enjoyment of all the rights incident to freedom, and the abandonment of the doctrines which furnished the justification of the war, but which the war has extinguished. Every one has assented to the repeal of the ordinances of secession and accepted the theory that the seceded States were never out of the Union. This is the situation which is accepted. But when it is sought to add to it the positions contained in the Amendment, the people decline to accept them, not in defiance, but in the exercise of the right of choice which the submission of the proposition to their judgment presupposes. It was not presented to the South as the ultimatum of a conqueror, involving further punishment for contumacy if rejected. But it was submitted to the Southern States precisely as it was submitted to the Northern States, the only difference being that it exclusively affected the South, and that the South had been denied any voice in the discussion or framing of its terms. The difference is important, but ought not to be turned against those who refused to accept it. It ought rather to furnish ample justification of the action of the South, and no apply provocation to harsh measures of oppression and punishment. Let any Northern State place itself in the position of these States, and ask herself how she would have acted in such a situation. But if the golden rule be excluded from view as well as the law of the Constitution, and the fullest concession be made of the right of the conqueror to deal as he pleases with the conquered—for the epicene theory of half-conquered territory and half-equal States is manifestly untenable—the question presents itself to the North, can she advance her own interests, material, social, and political, by treating the Southern people now as contumacious vassals who have had the insolence to reject the mild behests of their masters? Will coercive legislation, enforced as it must be by military power, promote the welfare of the North, lessen her burdens, increase her wealth, and assure her prosperity? Will the extinction of free government in the South secure free government at the North? If the sufferings, misery and ruin of this people plead in vain for them, if nothing short of their being subjected to the rule of their former bondsmen is considered adequate punishment for their offences, and if every protection of the Constitution and the laws is to be torn from them, and the policy of BISMARCK, as interpreted by THAD. STEVENS, is to be ruthlessly pursued, does the North gain by the operation? Will the inauguration of a war of races, a fight for bare life on every square foot of the soil of the South, the prostration of all industry, and the establishment of anarchy wherever a bayonet cannot reach, do no injury to the North? What will Five-Twenties sell for in Europe when this policy begins? How can Secretary MCCULLOCH, master though he be of the financier's art, arrest the ruin which the Stevens programme will cause the moment that it passes from the speculative ravings of a bad, vindictive old man into the practical domain of fact and reality? No one can calculate the wealth which the nation has lost during the past year by the confused and uncertain condition of the country, or what it will lose during the year before us, unless "Peace, be still" be proclaimed throughout the land. But it may be said: "The South suffers. Serve her right, she must be made suffer more. Her haughty spirit must be humbled in the dust, and the loyal negro must be made the ruler over the guilty rebel." Fanaticism, vengeance, hatred may say this, but to carry it out, or rather to attempt to carry it out, must destroy those who desire this as inevitably, as it will cause additional suffering to the South. No radical manifesto can accomplish it; nothing but physical force; and the exercise of that force is very costly. But were it possible, nay, were it done, were the South a desert, its present proprietors dispossessed, and the soil turned over to MORSE, BAYLOR and the "loyalists" of that ilk and the negroes, would the North be the richer, the more prosperous, the happier?

Every teaching of Christianity, every doctrine of morality, every sentiment of justice, every prompting of humanity, every dictate of self-interest, combine to urge the North to put an end to this disastrous conflict of words, and let the Union be restored. To do this let the Southern people be trusted. Which of them has in word or deed broken his faith since the surrender? Many may have repelled insult with insult, returned denunciation for denunciation, "damned the Yankee" in return for the "damned rebel;" but they have all obeyed the law, kept the faith, were true to their promise, and if they are allowed to do so, will continue to perform all the obligations of citizenship with fidelity and loyalty. Let the North resolve "to do as she would be done by," and she will receive the non-acceptance of the Amendment in a spirit of conciliation and kindness, and resolve to try confidence and generosity since threats and harshness have failed. Should the North do this—forget she is the conqueror, forget her power, and only remember the South as a portion of the glory, dominion, fame and greatness of the whole country, such action will force a favorable answer to the question, "What will Congress do?"

Everybody asks these questions, and every one anticipates the gloomiest solution. The popular approval of the legislative rejection of the Amendment is earnest, but there is no jubilation. The people know not what their act may bring down on them, and while they have followed an honest sense of duty, they feel that they may have roused the avalanche which will overwhelm them. Hopes are entertained that independent Conservatives, like Mr. RAYMOND, may open the eyes of Congress, and stay the storm.

When the Amendment was decided I left that elysium, Milledgeville, where, not being one of the blessed (Senators and Representatives) I was only able to enjoy their happiness by looking at it. If dullness can teach a higher degree than that which sits enthroned at Milledgeville, I am unable to imagine it. You can cut it with a knife.

Mr. A. H. STEPHENS was in Augusta last week. He left for home on the 8th inst. He was here on professional business. He is said to share the idea of the editor of the *Constitutionalist* that he was reported to favor the Amendment to influence the New-York elections! If it would not be "Yankee unscrupulosity," I would ask how? QUONDAM.

Governor's Proclamation for a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 12, 1866.

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia, now in session, have, as their first complete act of legislation, unanimously resolved as follows:

Whereas, It behooves all men to acknowledge their dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; to be mindful of His providences; to return thanks for His mercies and blessings; to confess their sins, and to importune His favor; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That His Excellency the Governor issue his Proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 22d inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, requesting the same to be observed by the people of this State.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES J. JENKINS, Governor of said State, by this my proclamation, call upon the whole people of Georgia, old and young, clergy and laity, to give earnest heed to this solemn invocation of their law-givers.

On the day appointed, let the ordinary avocations of life be suspended; let places of business and of pleasure be closed; let the temples of the living God be opened; let all the people surround the altars where they are wont to worship, and let the priests lead their hearts and minds in pious humiliation, repentance, thanksgivings and supplication. There is cause for all. Ceremonious observances deceive man, but "God is not mocked." Let there be heart and soul in the services of the day. Let the poor and the destitute be remembered in our prayers; and in the year following, him that hath, prove his sincerity and largeness of his alms.

Join with me, not against Pharaoh, but against God, Israel should wandered forty years in the wilderness. Ours a wilderness are we now, fellow-citizens. Our corn and our oil have failed of their abundance; our flocks and our herds are diminished. The cry of want is heard in our land—the manna and the quails come not yet. But the throne of God is a mercy-seat. If sought aright, He will grant us deliverance and plenty. CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Governor of Georgia.

A Scrap of Confederate History—The Destruction of the James River Fleet.

Admiral SEMMES, in reviewing in his paper, the Mobile *Gazette*, Mr. E. A. POLLARD's history of the war, publishes the following order under which the Confederate fleet in James River was blown up on the night of the evacuation. It has never before been published:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1865.

Rear-Admiral Raphael Semmes, Commanding James River Squadron:

SIR: Gen. LEE advises the Government to withdraw from this city, and the officers will leave this evening accordingly. I presume that Gen. LEE has advised you of this, and of his movements, and made suggestions as to the disposition to be made of your squadron. He withdraws upon his lines toward Danville this night, and unless otherwise directed by Gen. LEE, upon you is devolved the duty of destroying your ships this night, and, with all the forces under your command, joining Gen. LEE. Confer with him, if practicable, before destroying them. Let your people be rationed, as far as possible, for march, and armed and equipped for duty in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Fall Inspections—Present Condition of the First Division—The Parade on Evacuation Day—Important Order for the Thirteenth Regiment—The Colonelcy Dispute in the Thirty-seventh Regiment—The Eighth Regiment Drill—Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The Fall inspections being now complete, we are enabled to form some idea of the actual progress of the National Guard, during the past twelve months. From all parts of the State, the reports of inspections have been quite satisfactory, and exhibit a decided improvement in the *morale* and effective strength of the entire militia forces of the State. As yet, the actual figures cannot be obtained from the different Divisions, but a very fair estimate can be formed of the effective strength of the entire body of our citizen soldiery, by the returns made by the several regiments comprising the First Division. In order to show the present standing of each command, as compared with the official returns made last year, we have prepared the following comparative tables, thus giving at a glance the positive progress made by each Regiment in the first four Brigades, as well as the cavalry. These tables have been carefully made up, and will be found to be substantially correct:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Regiment.	1865. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.	1866. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.
2d Infantry	307	160	467	330	342	672
71st Infantry	379	278	657	481	127	608
73d Infantry	70	47	117	60	30	90
77th Infantry	229	48	277	130	126	256
99th Infantry	235	282	517	157	312	469
	1220	815	2035	1146	956	2102

SECOND BRIGADE.

Regiment.	1865. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.	1866. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.
1st Artillery	366	264	640	526	108	634
3d Infantry	256	268	464	461	206	667
8th Infantry	573	291	803	692	201	803
9th Infantry	403	267	676	866	280	946
12th Infantry	495	314	709	493	161	654
84th Infantry	397	364	761	323	333	656
96th Infantry	407	186	593	471	178	649
	2902	1804	4706	3332	1397	4729

THIRD BRIGADE.

Regiment.	1865. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.	1866. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.
1st Infantry	396	—	395	201	145	346
4th Infantry	843	461	1249	708	423	1131
6th Infantry	427	252	679	538	124	662
9th Infantry	280	128	408	489	102	591
10th Infantry	146	43	189	214	104	318
52d Infantry	360	151	511	350	230	580
Total	2432	1035	3467	2500	1128	3628

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Regiment.	1865. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.	1866. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.
4th Infantry	229	144	373	203	203	538
11th Infantry	521	180	701	567	152	719
22d Infantry	496	179	675	526	153	679
69th Infantry	374	259	633	432	174	606
79th Infantry	236	99	337	225	101	326
98th Infantry	234	229	463	221	229	450
Total	2092	1090	3183	2406	1013	3418

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Reg't.	1865. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.	1866. Pres't.	Abs't.	Tot'l
1st Cavalry	160	152	312	229	92	321
3d Cavalry	395	263	658	592	151	743
Total	555	422	967	821	243	1064

RECAPITULATION.

Brigade.	1865. Pres't.	Abs't.	Total.	1866. Pres't.	Abs't.	Tot'l
First	1220	815	2035	1046	956	202 2
Second	2902	1804	4706	3332	1397	4729
Third	2631	1210	3841	2646	1258	3904
Fourth	2 092	1090	3182	2406	1013	3418
Cavalry	555	422	967	821	243	1064
	9400	6351	14,731	10,251	4,866	15,117

* The Twelfth Regiment now belongs to the First Brigade. Its position has not been changed in these tables for the purpose of comparison.

† The Seventy-ninth has three companies not yet uniformed.

ACTUAL GAIN OR LOSS IN EACH REGIMENT.

The following table shows the gains and losses of each regiment as exhibited by those present:

Regiment.	Gain.	Loss.	Regiment.	Gain.	Loss.
1st Infantry		194	55th Infantry	5	—
2d Infantry	23	—	69th Infantry	58	—
3d Infantry	203	—	71st Infantry	90	—
4th Infantry	106	—	73d Infantry	—	10
5th Infantry	120	—	77th Infantry	—	99
6th Infantry	—	43	79th Infantry	87	—
7th Infantry	140	—	84th Infantry	—	74
8th Infantry	111	—	85th Infantry	—	13
9th Infantry	209	—	96th Infantry	64	—
11th Infantry	46	—	99th Infantry	—	78
12th Infantry	—	2	1st Artillery	160	—
22d Infantry	30	—	1st Cavalry	69	—
37th Infantry	24	—	3d Cavalry	197	—
Total				1784	513
Actual gain in the Division during the past twelve months				1271	

These tables tell their own story, and need no further comment. The actual number present at each inspection is the only basis upon which any correct calculations can be formed of the positive effective strength of each regiment. It will be seen that the First, Sixth, Twelfth, Seventy-third, Seventy-seventh, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-ninth are the only regiments that have fallen behind the inspection of 1865. The Twelfth show a loss of only two men, while they have actually improved on last year's inspection, as the total number of absent has decreased, as has also the aggregate paper strength. The same may be said of the First, Sixth and Eighty-fourth Regiments. The First Artillery and the cavalry regiments show a most gratifying increase.

THE PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION ON EVACUATION DAY.

Ever since the 25th of November, 1783, when the British forces evacuated this City, it has been customary to commemorate the day and its historic event by a parade of the National Guard, and this has at length come to be known and recognized as the annual Fall parade. In accordance with this time-honored practice, Gen. ASPINWALL, commanding the First Division, has issued the following order, calling upon the first four brigades to parade on the 26th inst., the anniversary this year falling upon Sunday. The order will be found a model one, and we hope to see the several provisions succinctly carried out. The following is an abstract of the order:

A National salute will be fired at 2 o'clock P. M. from Union-square. Brig.-Gen. BURGER will give the requisite instructions thereto.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, will review the Division, should he find it possible to be in the City.

The Division line will be formed on Fifth-avenue at 1 P. M., preparatory to which the brigades will be formed as follows:

The First Brigade, Col. WILLIAM G. WARD commanding, on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Eighth-street.

The Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. BURGER commanding, on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Sixteenth-street.

The Third Brigade, Col. J. M. VARIAN commanding, on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Twenty-sixth street.

The Fourth Brigade, Col. J. MAIDHOFF commanding, on Thirty-fourth street, north side, right on Madison-avenue.

The First Cavalry Brigade, Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY commanding, on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Thirty-fifth street.

Brigade commanders will so order the assembling of their respective brigades that the formations may be completed by 12:30 o'clock P. M., and be prepared to move upon the division line the instant they are directed to do so, and until the receipt of such directions the troops will be kept in line.

Brigade commanders are instructed to return to division headquarters, as absent from parade, any regiments which may fail to report at the hour called for in order, and any such regiment will not be permitted to assume any position in brigade or division line. The commandants of any such regiments will be held responsible for such dereliction, which will be treated as disobedience of orders.

Brigade commandants will be held responsible for any want of promptness on the part of their commands. They will assume and relinquish command of their brigades in a soldierly manner, and the practice of permitting regiments to fall out of the line of march until such time as the brigade has been dismissed will be discontinued. Previous to the dismissal of brigades, adjutants will report to the number in aggregate present on parade, of their respective regiments, to the Brigade-Majors of the brigade to which they are attached; and immediately after the parade, Brigade Majors will report, in writing, to the Major-Inspector, the number present on parade in each of the regiments comprising their brigades.

The line of march will be through Eighth-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street and Broadway to Fourth-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to Park-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to the Worth monument, at which point the division will be reviewed. After passing the reviewing officer, brigade commanders may conduct their commands to, and dismiss the same at such point as they may select, taking care not to obstruct the march of the succeeding brigades.

In passing in review, brigade commanders alone will leave the column. All bands will wheel out, and upon reentering the column in the rear of their regiments, will not attempt to resume their places at the head of regiments until such time as a halt may be ordered. Commandants of regiments will use the time both of their drum corps and bands is such as to preserve the proper distance between regiments."

We are glad to notice several items in the order of Gen. ASPINWALL. We have long wondered at the carelessness manifested at all division parades in relation to the forming of brigades. Such a thing as a proper brigade formation, the turning over the same to the brigadier and his formal transfer of the same to the general commanding the division, was something almost unheard of. And again, after a division parade we have often noticed regiments dropping out of the brigade line at any point nearest to their quarters, without thinking for a moment of consulting or notifying or asking permission of the general commanding the brigade. It is superfluous for us to waste space in showing the bad effects of this neglect. A company of a regiment has just as much right to drop out of the regimental column as a regiment from the brigade. Would any colonel permit such an act? Why should the brigadier-general?

We know of many members of our City regiments, who claim to keep very well posted in relation to all military matters, who are quite ignorant as to the regiments forming their brigades, and sometimes are really unacquainted with the name of the distinguished individual commanding their still more distinguished brigades. Now this is all wrong, and should be rectified at once.

If Gen. ASPINWALL will carry out in full his order and remedy some of these errors at the coming division parade, he will find that every real officer and soldier in his command will approve and indorse his action.

Col. J. M. VARIAN, commanding Third Brigade, announces in General Orders No. 3, dated Nov. 13, that his brigade will parade, uniformed, armed and equipped, on Monday, 26th inst., the anniversary of the evacuation of the City by the British forces in 1783. Line will be formed on Madison-avenue, west side, right on Twenty-sixth-street, at 11:45 o'clock A. M. The brigade staff (mounted) will report to the commandant at 11:30 o'clock A. M., on Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Previous to the dismissal of the brigade, the several regimental Adjutants will report the aggregate number of their respective regiments present on parade to the Brigade Major, who will immediately after the parade report the same, in writing, to the Division Inspector. The attention of commandants of regiments is directed to the Division Orders for further instructions.

The following regimental orders have been received:

In compliance with orders from Brigade Headquarters, the Seventy-ninth Regiment will parade on Monday, Nov. 26, 1866, in commemoration of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops in 1783. The several companies will assemble promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Regimental Armory. Line will be formed at 10 o'clock precisely, field and staff (mounted) will report at 9:30 A. M. to the Colonel, at his headquarters, and the non-commissioned staff, drum corps and color-guard to the Adjutant at the same hour and place.

In pursuance of orders from Division Headquarters, the Fourth Regiment will parade on Monday, the 26th day of November, in full uniform. Companies will assemble at 10 o'clock A. M. Regimental line will be formed at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway. The Field and staff will report mounted to the commandant at headquarters at 10 o'clock A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at headquarters, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FOR THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. J. JOURDAN, commanding the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, has issued the following exhaustive and instructive order to his command. It will be found of interest:

I. The volunteer system, by which the National Guard maintains itself as an efficient force organization, should enable every company in a regiment to parade upon all occasions of duty, of whatever nature, either of instruction or ceremony, a sufficient number of men to entitle them to identity as a company organization, without depriving the commandants of other companies of about one-half of their commands, as details, for the purpose of effecting an equalization.

II. The Colonel Commanding, feeling that this practice is inimical to, and destructive of that *esprit de corps* which it is his desire and intention to encourage in company organizations, and by which alone the best interests of the regiment are to be attained, and equalization being an absolute necessity upon all regimental parades, and only to be effected, according to the present numerical strength of companies by the transfer of nearly one-half of the men from the large to the small companies; thereby discouraging the officers and men of the former, and encouraging supineness and indifference in the latter, it is hereby ordered: That unless the commandants of companies who have habitually been unable to parade the minimum number of men, can satisfy the Colonel commanding that their respective commands can be, and will be, recruited within reasonable time to a standard that will enable them at all times to parade a sufficient number to entitle them to recognition as a company organization, the necessary steps will be taken to reduce the number of commands, in order to more nearly equalize those remaining, creating vacancies which will be filled by the acceptance of new companies, and thus materially add to the strength of the regiment.

III. It is nevertheless to be hoped that the present Companies will succeed in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits to enable them to maintain their identity, and as the Colonel-commanding is of the impression that one of the best means of securing this object, both in reference to the number of numbers, is to win the reputation of being a thoroughly drilled and disciplined regiment, he has determined to inaugurate the drill season by a series of drills, which it is hoped will be beneficial. To this end it is hereby ordered that the commissioned officers of this command assemble in fatigue uniform at the regimental headquarters, for practical and theoretical instruction, on Tuesday, the 18th, Tuesday, 20th, and Wednesday, 28th inst., and on Thursday, 6th, Friday, 14th, and Saturday, the 22d of December, proximo. At each of the above drills the line officers will appear armed with rifle and bayonet, and equipped with belts, &c., of enlisted men, and will be formed as a company, and drilled and instructed in accordance with the first volume of Casey's tactics, commencing at the titles therein, except skirmishing, which school will be reserved for a future series of drill. At the above drills each line officer in the regiment, in order of rank, will act as instructor, under the supervision of the Colonel commanding, or such other field officer as he may direct; and on the evening of each of the five first drills above ordered, commandants of companies will direct the non-commissioned officers of the company, to drill the uninstructed men in the school of the soldier, during which drill the well-instructed men may be excused from attendance.

IV. It is expected that each line officer, whose commission bears date twelve months prior to the date of this order, will be qualified to act as instructor in the school of the soldier, loading and firing, and the school of the company. Should there be any such officers, who cannot be considered, at least, fair instructors in these schools, the sooner they forward their resignations, to enable them to return to the sphere where those instructions are imparted, the better it will be for the efficiency and reputation of the command. In the ranks of the regiment can be found good soldiers, who are available to promptly fill all vacancies thus created.

V. In addition to the above drills, it is further ordered: That the field and staff and non-commissioned staff, with the companies comprising the right wing of this regiment, assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, on Portland-avenue, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at half-past seven o'clock P. M. precisely.

VI. The field and staff and non-commissioned staff, with the companies comprising the left wing, will, in like manner, and for the same purpose, assemble on Thursday, the 22d inst., at the same hour and place.

VII. The field, staff, and non-commissioned staff and line officers, together with the non-commissioned officers and a detail of six files from each company, will assemble at the same place, in fatigue uniform, fully armed and equipped, for drill and instruction, on Friday, 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. precisely; and upon each of these three drills the Drum Sergeant will report to the Adjutant at that hour.

VIII. These drills, being solely for the purpose of improvement, will be private.

IX. In order that the prescribed penalty may follow any offence connected with, not only the above drills, but all future drills or parades of this Regiment, it is ordered: That commanding officers of companies will after parade furnish themselves with the necessary blanks to enable them to make out and present to the Adjutant on the day of, and immediately after each parade or drill, a return of all delinquencies from, or misconduct upon such parade.

X. The Colonel-commanding has noticed that the number of men who attend company drills is by no means in proportion to the numerical strength of companies, and also that the same men are usually present at each of these drills, thus proving conclusively that there must be in each command a squad of habitual absentees from duty. In order to provide a remedy for this evil, it is hereby directed: that the commanding officer, reference being had in this case to the senior officer, or non-commissioned officer, present, at each company drill, will make out and forward to the Adjutant at Regimental Headquarters, on or before Friday evening of each week, a roster, containing the names of each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private absent at such drills; and each company commander will forward to the headquarters, on or before the 1st day of each month, a complete table of all delinquents from said drills, as also of those charged with misconduct or unsoldierly behavior; and, here ffer, for the proper performance of all duties devolving upon a commanding officer, the senior officer present, or non-commissioned officer present at the hour named in orders, for any drill, parade or assemblage of the company, will be held strictly accountable."

COL. FARRAR CONFIRMED AS COLONEL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The much talked of controversy in relation to the Colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Regiment has at length been decided in Col. WM. H. FARRAR's favor. In order that the case may be properly understood, we condense the facts from the Law Reports of the Times:

In August, 1865, Col. ASHLEY resigned his commission. In September following an election was held to fill the vacancy, in pursuance of the orders of Gen. HALL, at which election the staff officers voted. The result was that CHARLES M. CATLIN was elected by a vote of 16 to 14. From that election Capt. LYON, of Company F, appealed to Brig.-Gen. HALL, on the ground that the staff officers had no right to vote, their term of office having expired when Col. ASHLEY resigned. Gen. HALL confirmed the election, and Col. CATLIN received his commission as Colonel.

Capt. BROWN then appealed to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, and that official, through the Adjutant-General, reversed Gen. HALL's decision, on the ground that the staff officers, holding their offices under or by virtue of the previous commander, could not vote at an election for Colonel. CATLIN's commission was thereupon revoked, and a new election ordered, which took place on the 11th of January, 1866, at which time WM. H. FARRAR was elected Colonel of the regiment.

An action was thereupon commenced in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, for the purpose of testing the title to the office. Col. CATLIN claimed that the officers had a right to vote inasmuch as he assumed command of the regiment immediately after the resignation of Col. ASHLEY, he (CATLIN) being at the time of the resignation Lieutenant-Colonel. He reappointed the staff officers, and contended that the commission having been once regularly issued to him, the Adjutant-General had no right or power to revoke it. Col. FARRAR, on the other side, claimed that if the staff officers were reappointed, such action was irregular and void, for the reason that no copy of the same was promulgated or filed in the office of the Adjutant-General. Judge BARNARD rendered his decision in favor of the defendant, and Col. FARRAR is therefore confirmed as Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT DRILL.

On Thursday afternoon, in compliance with an order issued by Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH, commanding the Eighth Regiment, the members of that command, to the number of three hundred, assembled at the Regimental Armory for the purpose of giving an exhibition drill in "Casey's Tactics." At 1 o'clock the command was formed and marched to Tompkins-square. It having rained incessantly during the previous night, and the morning being a cloudy and disagreeable one, the attendance of the Greys was not as large as it would otherwise have been, although it was quite fair considering the circumstances. Nearly four thousand tickets of admission to the square had been issued, and it was expected that the attendance of spectators would have been a numerous one. The unsettled weather prevented many from availing themselves of the courtesies extended by the members of the command. Among those present we noticed Brevet Major-Gen. JOURDAN, Gen. DARLING, Col. WILSON, of the Quartermaster's Department, Col. LOWE, Col. FARRAR, and many other leading officers of the First and Second Divisions.

The drill commenced at 2 o'clock, and continued until near 5, consisting of the several evolutions comprising the School of the Battalion. Each movement was neatly executed, although some few unimportant errors were observable. The appearance of the command was a fine one, and was the source of frequent remark. We hope to see more of these drills in the open air, as they cannot fail to be of service to the Division. Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, kept the square free of all intruders, and the entire parade-ground was reserved for the Regiment and its friends.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT DRILL.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. CONKLIN, will parade on the 5th of December at Tompkins Square, for battallion drill, in "Casey's Tactics," when the following programme will be observed: 1. By companies, right wheel; 2. Left into line, wheel; 3. By the right of companies, to the rear into column; 4. Form divisions; 5. Counter-march; 6. Repeat; 7. Left into line, wheel; 8. Close column by division, on First Division, right in front; 9. On First Division, deploy column; 10. Close column by division, on Third Division, right in front; 11. On Fourth Division, deploy column; 12. Double column at half distance; 13. Form square; 14. Reduce square; 15. Right companies, right wheel, left companies on the right into line; 16. By companies, right wheel; 17. Into line face to the rear; 18. Counter-march; 19. Close column by division, on Fifth Division, left in front; 20. On Fifth Division, deploy column.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Nov. 19, 1866:

Second Brigade—Benjamin S. Church, Engineer, Oct. 29, *vice* C. B. Wood, term of service expired. Sidney E. Morse, Jr., Quartermaster, Oct. 29, *vice* C. R. Tyng, term of service expired. John M. C. Froelich, Paymaster, Oct. 29, *vice* J. H. Herrick, term of service expired. William C. Duckel, Aid-de-Camp, Oct. 29, *vice* S. E. Morse, Jr., promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry—Martin Ecelgrath, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 18, original vacancy.

First Regiment of Infantry—Jacob Wolf, First Lieutenant, Oct. 12, *vice* Charles Lang, resigned.

Second Regiment of Infantry—Wm. H. Irving, Captain, Sept. 28, *vice* E. S. Rich, resigned; James Hearn, First Lieutenant, Sept. 28, *vice* Irving, promoted; Wm. J. Orr, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 28, original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Anton Meyer, Colonel, Oct. 29, *vice* Burger, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Frederick G. Kleist, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 29, *vice* Kenne, resigned; George Hubschmann, First Lieutenant, Oct. 30, *vice* Rothman, left district.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—John C. Dalton, Surgeon, Aug. 1, *vice* Rogers, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Franz Kohlhaupt, First Lieutenant, June 20, *vice* Kohlhaupt, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—George Teets, Captain, Oct. 28, *vice* Glenn, resigned. Clement Watts, Oct. 30, *vice* Morra, resigned. Victor Herb, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 7, *vice* A. H. Beil, resigned. John W. Robie, Surgeon, Sept. 24, *vice* Kennedy, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.—John M. Hagadorn, First Lieutenant, Oct. 10, *vice* J. T. Woolsey, resigned. Edward F. Buck, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 10, *vice* Hagadorn, promoted.

Seventy-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Bartholemew J. Farrell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 15, *vice* Norton, resigned. Thomas Sinnott, Major, Oct. 15, *vice* F. A. McMahon, resigned.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.—James D. Jones, Surgeon, July 4, *vice* Timberman, resigned.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

A large and fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening to attend the second promenade concert of Holding's Thirty-seventh Regiment Band, at the Armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The rooms were neatly decorated, and were filled at an early hour.